CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 146 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
S/S Malay Maru	Y. Saito	10th June	23rd June
S/S Saigon Maru	H. Megura	1st July	15th July
S/S Indus Maru	Y. Takada	4th ,,	18th July
S/S Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	20th July	3rd Aug

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
Akita Maru	Y. Kotori	3,817	June 6th ,,	June 22nd ,,
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7th ,,	24th ,,
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12th ,,	30th ,,
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	20th,,	July 5th ,,
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	4th ,,	11th ,,
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th,, July	13th ,,
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,905	14th ,,	29th ,, Aug.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th,, Aug.	10th ,,
Awa Maru.	Y. Nerei.	6,037	10th	25th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th June	KHYBER†	9,314
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA *	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA *	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR †	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA*..	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA* ..	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA† ..	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA ..	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA ..	7,952

*Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
†MALVA
†NARKUNDA
MOREA.
NALDERA
KHYBER
KASHGAR
MACEDONIA
*Through Steamers from Australia
†Through steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
ABOUT 27th July	Mandala	8,246
21st Aug.	Mantola	8,963
5th Sept.	Merkara	8,235
19th ,,	Mulbera	8,900
31st Oct.	Madura	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

30th June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Sardinia"
About 14th July	SICILIA	
15th ,,	DEVANHA	
28th ,,	NALDERA.	Connects at Colombo with S.S. "Novara"
12th Aug.	KALYAN	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Doncols"
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Nagoya

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

30th June	MOREA	..	10 911
28th July	NALDERA	..	15,825
8th Sept.	MANTUA	..	10,902
6th October	NARKUNDA	..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1922 22 June	BANKURA	Karachi & P.Gulf.
23 ,,	VARALA	Basreh via Karachi
26th ,,	LHASA	Karachi direct
28th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1236

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok.	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Bairen.	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daiy balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum acerned amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertakes.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve	Rs. 2,43,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.
Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely suported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III, of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agents, Ahmedabad, Director.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00 000
Capital Paid-up	29,90,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate chargee particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THEOUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singopore
Frongtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. ...	48,000,000 $ 00— £10,953,000
Paid-up Capital ...	24,000,000 $ 00— £5,328,000
Reserve Fund ...	24,900,000 $ 00— £25,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building. Apollo Street.
BRANCHES.
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Maderia). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. de DEALARA,
Acting Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,109.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
Auction Sale of about 21990 Drawers Cotton B. T. 1000 Jackets, 4660 Pyjamas Cotton 1233 Shirts flannel, 1200 Vests Flannel followers 7500 Chin Straps 2577 Boots I. T. 6073 Boots followers, 23944 Spine pods, 5560 Sun Shades 7500 Satchels gas, 6009 Pillow Cases Large 1307 Pillow Cases Small, 1711 Drawers woollen 4770 Coats Serge Drab I. T. 34576 Gogles anty glass 3000 Tres Rod, 3623s Dressing Field, 3876 cases cushions, 1480 chevrons (one Bar) 9148 Cap all wool 18", 3276 yards Bunting dark blue comforters woollens 8465 yards Buntings green 18" all wool 1975 yards Blue Royal Bunting 1354 yards Red all wool Buntings 6112 Calico for dammering, 299 yards Canvas Khakhi. Jerseys Cotton White, Blouses Dongree Blue. Pyjamas Battoo, Leather gloves, Pantaloons Cord woollen, Bed sheets, Pugrees green, Khaki Patties Pith Hats, Spares Jacks. Brushes, Bolsters Cases Mattresses, Juielted Coats, Flags Bunting Blue, Blankets, Crown Worsted, Cotton Khaki Collars, Caps Balmoral, Buttons, Ladies Boots, coats cover, Gogles. Batharm tin, Tres Rad, Brass Buttons, Coats warm followers, Great Coats, Sponges, Bags stables, Dungree suit blue, Mittens White cases Bolsters, Helmets white. Numdas Pith hats White, Pillow Fibre, Boots officers, Boots Trenches B. T. Boots Rubber Ladies Slippers bed room. Bonds caps red, stars worsted, Bolaters H. P., cases slip pillows large, Trousers D. K., Blue Dungree cloth, 40", Holland Brown 31", Khaki Drill 30", Khaki Drill 27/28"(Webbing Khaki 14" Khaki Pugree cloth 33/35", Canvas green 50", Canvas White 80", Khaki Rainproof 50", Khaki Rainproof 28" Canvas White 24", Canvas Khaki 36", Oil packing paper for waterproof 36" Laces silk drab for great coats 1" Canvas Khaki No. 2, Canvas White No. 1 Caps comforters woollen, Mittens white woollen, Blankets woollen scarlet, Khaki Drill heavy 1c 600 27", Khaki Drill heavy 15c 600 27", Khaki Drill 11c 600 27", Cambric 52", Paper (non-absorbent), Serge Drab mixture 40", Bunting Yellow all wool 18", etc., etc.
On MONDAY, the 26th TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1922, at 10 a.m.
By order of the Controller (Sales).
At Parel Depot in Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills compound near Chinchpokli Bridge.
By Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers.
Quantities are subject to alterations and sales are subject to Conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before commencement of Auction Sale. For Inspection apply to the Auctioneers or the Depot Officer.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, very handsome Cheval Dresser with 3 mirrors, Sweet toned harmonium, etc., etc.
On FRIDAY, the 23rd June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane, furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, fancy writing tables, gramophone, glass door show cases, Cheval Dresser with side mirrors, mirror door almirah, rich carpets, hat-stand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, platedware, Sweet toned harmonium, etc.
Property is open to view.
1 A. J. S. Motor Cycle 2 3/4 H. P. Chain drive, enclosed chain case kick starter, with Horn and Lamp perfect running order.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1922.

PENNETT & CO.

128, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 24th June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order
De Deon Motor Car four cylinder six seater in good running order.
One horse and one shigram.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR FURNITURE DEALERS AND PRIVATE OWNERS.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND WELL DESIGN FURNITURE MADE BY CHINESE WORKMEN OF THE FURNITURE DEPARTMENT OF THE ASHOK SWADESHI STORES, LTD., AND ALSO SOME ARTICLES OF ANOTHER FIRM.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction, at Ashok Building Princes Street in the furniture department of Ashok Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., (the Department is to be closed) very valuable and handsome household new furniture such as—dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, large and small side boards, crockery stands, whatnots, large and small mirrors in frames, teakwood benches, large shelves, chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, large mirror back cabinet sofas, writing tables, office chairs, sample tables, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, glass door book cases and book stands, silk lined settees, towel racks, cloth and gown cupboards, revolving office tables and Lady's office tables, Typewriter tables, flower pot stands, leather lined dining chairs, hat and umbrellas stands, Indian art carved tables, Teapoys and screen. Hand painted folding drawing room screen also one lot durries and rich Agra made Indian carpets, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property on view from Sunday, the 18th instant.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, CAMP FURNITURE, HOLDALL, VOLUMES OF ENCYCLOPAEDIA, BOOKS, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard,z cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfild sofas, safes, etc., etc.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Dost Mahomed:—Jardineer, volumes of encyclopaedia, marble top stand, table, cupboard, stools, etc., etc.,
On account and at the risk of Mr. Abdulla Kara:—
One lot books, tooth brushes, glass door cupboard, scale, coir rope, iron beds, etc., etc.
By the order of the office concerned:—
Holdall, tents, camp furniture, Medical instruments, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1922.

NUSSURWANJI SORABJI & CO.

CUTTER STEAM 21'-32'-33', CUTTER STEAM LAUNCH 25'-30'-32', DINGHY, boats LIFE STEEL 33' WOOD 27'-28'-28' JOLLY BOATS, SEA GOING LAUNCH: AND LOT OF OLD ROPES, ETC.

Under kind instructions from the Director of Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI AND CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 26th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on premise of Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.
Sale will be subject to the approval of D. R. I. M. Bombay.
Purchasers will have to pay fifty p. c. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to his name and remove such lot within fifteen days.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
NUSSURVANJI SORABJI.
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 78 BALES KARANJA AND YEOTMAL COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Rly., Goods Yard, Colaba on account of the insurance office concerned, the following Cotton Damaged by fire.
68 Bales Yeotmal Cotton Invoice No. 75 of 17-3-22.
10 Bales Karanja Cotton R. R. 9479/43 Invoice. No. 15 of 17-5-22.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron; Teak Cuttings; Scrap wood; Empty Tins, Casks, Drums, Kegs; Horse and Troop Fittings; Life Rafts; Anchors; Zink and Lead Sheets; Packing Cases; Life Jackets. Steel wire ropes: Latrines and Cabooses: Troop Cooking ranges; Empty Kerosine and Mobile Oil Tins and acid Jars; Quager Oats: Old Hammers and Files; Coir Mats; Carpets; Dutch Mattitngs: Empty Bottles; Troops and Galley Gear: Disinfectetrs; Horses' Wooden Hoes and Halters; Wire Lamps; Batteries and Switch Boards: Old Boiler: Portable Magazine, etc., etc.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 26th and TUESDAY, 27th June, 1922, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 111.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujarati-knowing SCIENCE TEACHER, graduate or undergraduate. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, GOKULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R4093

WANTED—GUARANTEED COAL BROKERS for its sale and purchase on Salary and commission. Only experts need apply to Box No. 8182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4089

WANTED.—A GRADUATE or B.Sc., strong in Science and Mathematics. Apply with full particulars to the PRINCIPAL, GURUKUL MAHAVIDYALAYA, Shipyard, Versova, via Andheri.
A R13404

WANTED—A LECTURER in Philosophy (Lodgic) knowledge of Sanskrit is necessary, only those who are well qualified to teach need apply. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR, Principal, National College, Bombay 7.
A R4091

WANTED—First-class black and white and colour COMMERCIAL ARTISTS, good salary and excellent prospects to the right man. Apply in person together with specimen of work to 'ADVERTISERS' DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE, 25, Waudby Road, BOMBAY.
A R4101

WANTED—An experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to take charge of 100 H.P. generating set. Apply immediately to CONSULTING CHEMIST, Tata Sons, Limited, Bombay.
A 13453

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED—GODOWN KEEPER for European Import Firm. Must have had previous experience in godown work, and be able to speak Mahratti, Hindusthani and English. Security required Rs. 2,000. Apply with references to Box No. 8178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4068

WANTED for a Mill in Berar, a competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Thorough knowledge of local conditions essential. Apply with copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No 8185, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13450

WANTED—A Mechanical and Electrical Engineer to supervise Gas plant, Deezil Engine, Oil Engine, Motor pumps wiring and repairs to Electrical fans. Boiler certificate not necessary. Salary from 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Superintendent of works Lucknow University, Lucknow.
A 13421

WANTED—Gujrati knowing HINDOOS (Graduate or Under-Graduate) able to write big systematic English and Gujrati handwriting and able to prepare statements. Attending office at 10 a.m. is a principal condition. Salary Rs. 70 to 100 per month. Apply in own handwriting with Gujrati specimen, stating previous career, last employment and salary and agreeing to attend at 10 a.m. to Box No. 8187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chrniele."
A R4109

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as Shorthand-Typist or Accountant in Indian concern by experienced hand. Excellent references. Apply to Box No. 8186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4103

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience, Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No 8071 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,.
B C13104

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C R4083

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES, SHOPS WEARHOUSES TO LET in Ardeshirjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO LET—Only few single and double lockup GARAGES near Colaba Post Office. Rent very moderate. Apply Mr. COOPER, 159, Middle Colaba.
C R4107

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor, all blocks FACING SEA. Suitated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small HOUSE, with compound and water facility for washing department within Bandra. Good rent. Apply with details stating terms to Box No. 8154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R4003

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated, Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

FRUITS, SEEDS Etc.,

FINEST Bombay 100 Rs. 4; Langra 100 Rs. 5; weatherproof fruiting next season 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Frt. extra. Half advance. POPULAR NURSERY, Durbhanga. Tel. "PRESERVE."
GA R4038

LANGRA MANGOES—(Nonpareil) 100 Rs.-9; Wetherproof strong grafts 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Post, extra. Burglar Rotproor Pkg Half advance. SUPERINTENDENT DARBHANGA GARDEN, Darbhanga. Cable add —"GARDEN."
R4085

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propts. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
z 13433

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED ON HIRE or SALE—A one ton FORD or any other maker's Lorry in perfect working order. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, FRONTIER TRADING COMPANY, Harishchandra Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
J R4105

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—60 German HAND SEWING MACHINES at reasonable price. Apply Box No. 8174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4060

FOR SALE.—Brand New Grey Winders, Drum Winders, Drum cone Winders for Mills and Hosiery Factory for ready delivery. Apply to:—POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO., 80, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Post Box No. 273 BOMBAY.
K R13435

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P. A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,256. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay

BOOKS AND STAMPS

FOR SALE—A. B. C. 5th and 6th Editions at Rs. 55 each. Bentley's Code (English Edition) Rs. 73/8 Lieber's Complete Code latest Rs. 72. NARIMAN JAMSHEDJI, 36, Hanuman Lane, Fort, Bombay.
L R4104

STAMPS—50 different Indian States Re. 1. 50 different Bavaria Re. 1. 50 different Poland Re. 1. 100 different Hungary Rs. 1-8. The lot of 250 different Rs. 4. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L

INDIAN RACING UP-TO-DATE—The Most soon handy pocket Edition is now ready, with index and reference numbers, all the racing in India from last November to date. Rs. 2. Apply to COMPILER, C. O. GREGORY, 11/1, Lansdowne Road, CALCUTTA.
L R4097

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ENGLISH MOSQUITO NETTING UNBLEACHED.

GREATLY REDUCED WHOLESALE prices to clear, as owner is going home. Apply PROPRIETRESS. Ranchi Hotel, Ranchi.
N R4056

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for Government Diploma in Auditing, Specialised Banking and General Commercial Courses proceeding. Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4096

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic subjects by Post or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed. Simplest, Easiest and Best of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military Sardars, merchants and others. Apply PRINCIPAL, "Industry and Science" College, 120, B. C., Belgaum.
M R13185

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping. Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH

AN energetic young man of B.Sc. final (Mathematics Principal) desires to coach up students for the Inter, Science, Matriculation and other minor examinations in Mathematics or Science. Has secured distinctions in the Madras University examination and has three years' teaching experience. For particulars apply to Box No. 8188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R4114

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—One SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1210 of the New Moffisule Co. Ltd., Standing in the name of Haridas Makonji has been LOST or MISLAID. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above company at their Registered Office, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date of this notice. After which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificate will be issued HARIDAS MAKONJI.
PB R4090

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EUCALYPTUS OIL, 24 oz. quart tin delivered any address India, Rs. 4-2. CAROLINA ESTATE, Coonoor R. S.
T R4110

MORRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacco, Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price, Rs. 2 per 100, post free. D. MORRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH.)

P.S.Pandia Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

29TH JUNE AND 1ST JULY.

ENTRIES CLOSE 8 a.m. 26th June Prospectus from
HON. SEC.,
R. A. MEES,
KIRKEE.
13445

IMPORTANT NOTICE,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

BEING CONTROLLED AND GUIDED IN our action by one of the biggest Banks of this City our Facilities for fixing up Foreign Exchanges favourably on behalf of our Clients have greatly been augmented.

Why Not deal with US and Test the Truth of our Statement?

It is absolutely to Your Benefit and we are ready to prove it.

Ask for Quotations of Continental and other Exchanges.

Our Pamphlets and Circulars for Continental Premium Bonds will surely help you in Investing your Money Profitably.

POWELL NEWTON, LTD.,
24, Strand Road,
Calcutta.
13397

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.

Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

Price list on application.

103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little need. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNIVERSAL AUCTION beg to announce to the public that they will have an auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 10-30 a.m. of all useful articles and again at 5-30 p.m. as per usual. Don't forget our Saturday 2-30 p.m. and SUNDAY 10-30 a.m. Furniture Auction.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS for Ashadhi Fair-duty. Pay Rs. 2-8-0 per day plus second class single railway fare. Applications are invited with testimonials immediately.

V. B. YADGIRI,
Chief Officer,
Pandharpur Municipality.
19-6-1922, Pandharpur.
C13452

LOST SHARES

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

25 SHARES No. 875766/775, 823956/960 and 378185/194 of the Tata Industrial Bank standing in the name of Mr. Nandsukhlal Narbhram have been LOST or MISPLACED.

Persons having any claim thereon should notify the same to the above Company. Within one month from the date hereof after which the duplicates of the lost documents will be issued.

Bombay, 21st June, 1922. R4106

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms to the Forest Staff of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1923. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 10th July, 1922 to:—

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Bombay Presidency,
POONA.

Central Offices,
Poona, 12th June, 1922.
TA 13387

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAMODAR RAGHOBA, and Bai MATHURABAI widow of Bhai alias Bhasker Patel, have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Century Building Hornby Road, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ghorupdeo Road and Tank Bunder, outside the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay area 2000 square yards or thereabouts Collector's New No. 13447, New Survey No. 1/3722, E Ward No. 8048, Street No. 179, bounded on the East by the Port Trust Lands, West by the Ghorupdeo Road, North by the property of the Jiwanji Press, and South by the property of the Vendors

Dated this 21st day of June, 1922.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney
C13449

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
The Greatest Human Story Ever Told!
"THE LION AND THE MOUSE"
Featuring
ALICE JOYCE.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
J. YOUNG PRESENTS
A New Musical Company
"THE POWDER PUFFS"
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m
After 6 p. m. at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ALICE BRADY
IN
"THE ORDEAL of ROSETTA"
Story of a cold, calculating revenge planned by an Actress for the Betrayal of her sister in high Society.
MAJOR JACK ALLEN
IN
ROPING THE PANTHER.

NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH
HAROLD LLOYD'S
LATEST & GREATEST COMEDY
"Now or Never."
A Laughter Special

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FOURTH WEEK
The Week of Big Surprises and Adventures Galore.
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHINSON,
THIS WEEK
Episodes 10, 11 and 12

UNIQUE MUSICAL CONCERT
of
Prof. Ramkrishna Bowa Vaze
Music teacher of
Late Keshavrao Bhonsle
on
Thursday 22nd June at 1922 9-30 p. m.
at
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, 0-8.
Booking open at the premises of Lalitkaladarsha Natak Company, Khetwadi Main Road.
G. SOLASKAR,
Manager,
Lalitkaladarsha Natak Co.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Satur. 24th June 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 25th June 1922 at 3. p. m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors

Cure Your Eye

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India.
(Dep. B.)

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale. Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
Sandhurst Road, Phone 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
at 4-30 p. m.
TO-DAY
Shown for the First time in India
Mabel Taliaferro
IN
'THE RICH SLAVE'
'THE RICH SLAVE'
A Thrilling, Sensational, American Melodrama. Containing a Fire, Explosion, Man-Hunt and Train-Wreck.
ALSO
GOLDWYN-BRAY PICTOGRAPH
(The Magazine on the Screen.)
AND
SNUB POLLARD
IN "FIFTEEN MINUTES"
PHOENIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
The powerful Story Life of
KALIDASA
INDIAN DRAMA
Produced by National Film Co.
Photographed by, S.N. Pantanker
Story by M. G. Dave.

Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday
at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
Always a Good Show.

THRILLS?

ONE OF HUNDREDS!
were you seen
ANTONIO MORENO
facing death at the end of 100 ft. fall to the earth below after desperately striving to escape from the wily villains who have trapped him. Your breath will come in gasps when you view this stupendous incident in the most thrilling of all serials. And there are others just as death defying in this chaptered film story.
DO NOT MISS TO SEE
THE THIRD INSTALMENT.
of the most stupendous serial.
VEILED MYSTERY
either at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum or
ALEXANDRA CINEMA.
Byculla.
Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m.

"THE STAR"
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
On Special request of our Hindu patrons
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
"Sati Sulochana"
A Beautiful Scenic version of one of the most Sublime episodes of the Sublime Epic "RAMAYANA"
by
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,
together with
TWO SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDIES
Times and Rates as Usual

NEXT WEEK!
Our Stupendous "GERMAN" Production
"The Mysteries of the Circus Barre"
An unusally Interesting Sensational 'GERMANS" drama of Circus life.
STAR CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

AHMEDABAD MILL OWNERS

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND,

PORTLAND CEMENT.
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FRENCH CHALK.

NOW AVAILABLE for immediate delivery ex our Ahmedabad selling Agents godown at competitive and fixed rates. Enquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents for Ahmedabad.
F. EBRAHIM & CO., opposite Jumma Masjid.
C12084

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE—DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Thomas Withey Cuffe, late a retired Banker of Keenthorne Piddington, in the County of Somerset, England, European, deceased, who died at Keenthorne aforesaid, on the 14th September, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted to William Norman Faith, one of the duly constituted attorneys of the Public Trustee in England, the sole executor named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their names to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1922.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE.
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C13447

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHALCHANDRA RAMCHANDRA ACHARYA and HIRAMANECK RAMCHANDRA ACHARYA, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land (pension or tax) or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Mooghbhat Cross Lane near Kandewadi without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 Square Yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors Old No. 152, New No. 1403, Old Survey No. 502, and New Survey No. 7658 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 552 and street No. 12 which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of formerly of Hirabai, widow of Hari Trimbak and now of Bujanan Bhawoo, on or towards the West by private Gully and property of Dhoondiraj Vinayak Biwalkar alias Angre; on or towards the North by the property formerly of Damodar Balkrishna and now of Sadashiv Harishchandra and on or towards the South by public passage called Mooghbhat Lane.

Dated this 21st day of June 1922.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C13448

VENUS DYE SOAP

A Soap that Instantly Dyes as it washes all kinds of cloth in all colours

FAST COLOUR

A household dye soap in its simplest forms. Will dye and redye to any shade.
A product of the German chemical Industry, it can easily beat any Soap of its kind.
Wanted Sub-agents everywhere on liberal commission.

SOLE AGENTS:—

D. MOHANLAL & Co.,
Chuckla Bazar, Jackeria Masjid, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 20th.

	July ..	22 81
	Oct. ..	23 80
Future at New York,..		
	Dec ..	22 60
	Jan ..	23 46

Liverpool, June 20th.

	July ..	13 1
	Oct. ..	12 7
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool		
	Jan. ..	12 66
	Mar. ..	13 39

London, June 20th.

Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 21/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	£4/13 5 firm
Bar Silver Spot	83 1 8 Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, June 19th.

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Sellers	£0
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. June-July Sellers	49/3
Australian 52 lbs. June Sellers ..	52
Tone :—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18
Hongkong	£1 8
National	£45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£14

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Quoted	£17 3/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£16 3/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£21
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Nearest	£9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed —June-July Paid ..	£18 1/4
Linseed, Argentine June July Sellers	£19
Tone :—Very Quiet.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£61
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£82 1/4
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£5 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£88 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£88 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£99 7 8
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66
Govt. Securities 3%	56
7% Indian Loan	£112

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt, ...	9 3/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe June ..	7 3/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay ..	21
Yone :—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	19/9
Do. Do. June-July Sellers ..	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	20/6
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

June 21.

To-day 5 points were reported higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for fully good M. G. Brouch July-August at Rs. 532½ and going up by a rupee eased to Rs. 526½ on selling by Jobbers, the rate at 4 p.m. being the same. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 527. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 525½ and closed at Rs. 523½. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 467 and touching Rs. 468 declined to Rs. 463 the same rate remained at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 483 and went upto Rs. 486 on Office buying. From this level it dropped to Rs. 479 on Bazar selling, which price remained at 4 p.m. F.G.M.G. Bengal July was Rs. 390 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand was fairly large. About 8,000 bales are reported to have changed hand's yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, June 21st.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	July/Augt, ..		523 1 2
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..		385
Fine Oomra ..	July ..		459
" " ..	Sept. ..		478
Southerns ..	July/Augt ..		524 1/2

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD, QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21st.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	July/August ..		527
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..		388
Fine Oomra's ..	July ..		462
" " ..	Sept. ..		479
Southerns ..	July/Augt. ..		523

SPOT QUOTATIONS,

Bombay, June 21st.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	410	390	370	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	482	467	452	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	517	502	487	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	501	487	472	.. ..
M. G. Brouch	540	530	520	..
Southerns	539	529	518	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 20th June 1922.

Cotton	10178 Bales.
Wheat	19769 Cowt.
Linseed	715 ,,
Rape, etc.	683 ,,
Gingellyseed	52 2 ,,
Poppyseed	2 ,,
Groundnuts	2682 ,,
Castorseed	2766 ,,
Rice	30314 ,,
Myrabollams	2681 ,,
Cottonseed	9373 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	401 ,,
Juyar	100 ,,
Masur	29 ,,
Barley	1199 ,,
Bajra	385 ,,
Coal	15088 Tons,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 21st.

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 13/16
Tos Demand	327
American Dollars	3 0
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	2 0
.. ..	166
Saroposo	179 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

June 21.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 27/5.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 27/5/6.
Bars Silver ready—Rs. 95/4.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—Rs. 94/8.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement.—Rs. 94/5.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 17/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 327.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 347.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs 337.
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 166.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 162.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 350.
London Gold ready—sh. 94-5.
London Silver ready—d. 36-2.
London Silver forward—d. 36-2.
Tone of silver—Quite-steady. China bought and sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—$4.44 8/4.
French Exchange—Frcs. 57.00.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 53.80.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 90.20.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1,400.
Prague Exchange—Krons. 230.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 73.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 109.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100/4.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market was steady with moderate business. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1,435, India 122, Central 37/8, Tata Bank 16/12 and Eastern 86.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,700, Alliance 305n, Apollo 92/8 x. d., Birla Mills 90, By-Cotton 1,300, Bt-Dyeing 1,527/8, Bradbury 1,070 x. d., Century 952/8, Cent-India 5,010, Colaba and 2,500, Coorla 260 x. d., Crescent 620, Currimbhoy 1,932/8, David 1,887/8, Edw. Sassoon 550, Fazulbhoy 1,425, Gokak 242/8, Ind-Malwa 697/8, Jamshed Mfg. 480, Kastoorchand 970, Kohinoor 3,530, Luxmi Cotton 5,500, M. Petit 4,800, Mororji 6,850, New Great 952/8, New City 700, Pabani 940, Pearls 1,242/8, Phoenix 985, Planet 285, Shapurji 380, Simplex 1,047/8, Standard 2,425, Swan 1,200, Swadeshi 5,350, Tata Mill 1,140 x. d., and Vishnu Cotton 2,500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 540, B-Burma 565, B-Burma N. I. 167/8 pr. Bt.-Burma pet 9/12, B. Tramway 135, B. Flour 1,475, By-Steam 245, Bundi Cement 41/8, Ind-Cement 295 x. d., Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1,400, New India 21/8, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Iron Ord. 70, Tata Iron Defd. 300, Tata Iron N. Ord. 61/4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 260, Tata Hydro 902/8, Tata Oil 60 and Scindia Steam 9/8.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Th	22	m 9 46	26 2	22	m 3 49	17 3
		9 [illegible]	25 6		3 2	21 2
F.	23	m 10 28	27 2	23	m 3 52	16 5
		9 58	26 1		4 14	19 6
S.	24	m 11 8	28 2	24	m 4 14	15 7
		10 46	26 7		5 0	18 11
S	25	m 11 49	28 11	25	m 4 56	14 10
		11 22	27 1		5 38	18 4
M	26	m 0 34	29 6	26	m 5 38	14 6
					6 16	17 10
Tu	27	m 0 16	27 5	27	m 0 17	14 6
		1 3	29 8		7 11	17 7
W	28	m 8 56	25 2	28	m 2 4	18 1
		8 18	28 1		2 27	20 6

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The monsoon again has been vigorous in North-east India and has strengthened in the Peninsula extending into Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, on west coast of Peninsula and in Mysore; local in Burma, Assam, Bihar, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan. A few falls also have occurred in Orissa, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Bhamo four inches; Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong two; Narayanganje three; Jessore, Burdwan six; Calcutta four; Berhampore one; Mymensingh, Chalbasa one and a half; Dwarka three quarters; Veraval, Bhuj a half; Ahmedabad, Mount Abu one; Bombay four; Sholapur one; Mysore two; Mangalore one and a half; Cochin one.

Forecast:—Extension in Central Provinces and neighbouring districts and into Punjab Kumaon hills.

HEAVY RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Calcutta is experiencing continuous rainfall since the midnight of Monday. There was steady downpour for two nights and one day. It is still drizzling. Sky is clouded and more rain is expected. Yesterday in some places streets were flooded and tram services suspended for hours.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22nd June, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 22nd June. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	4.08	12.64		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	2.67	8.71		
Esplanade (Govt. Tal. Hospital) ..	2.31	8.18		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	2.30	8.14		
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)				

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21 ST OF JUNE 1922.

Stations	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total for May to date.	Departure for May to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 20th ..	94.	83.	67	0	0
Jask ..	100.	83.	79	0	—0 07
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 20th ..	93	87.8	67	0	—0 14
PUNJAB—					
Multan ..	106 6	87.7	60	0	—0.37
Rawalpindi ..	113 2	93 1	44	0	—0 83
Lahore ..	103 8	84.7	57	0 45	—0 47
Hissar ..	105 7	83.2	50	0.38	—0 81
Ambala ..	107 6	89.4	45	2.75	+1 64
Delhi ..	104.4	87.4	5	2.08	+0 75
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra ..	93.0	81.3	48	1.31	+0.29
Mainpuri ..	97.6	79.8	48	1.57	+0 69
Jhansi ..	101.8	80.0	46	0.8	—1 16
Cawnpore ..	100.8	86 3	47	0.79	—0 61
Allahabad ..	108 7	89.0	64	2.42	—1 47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jacobabad ..	108 9	5.6	46	0	—3 09
Karachi ..	89 0	81 8	58	0	—0 82
Ajmer ..	100 8	83.8	66	8.71	—1 34
Jaipur ..	102.6	82.0	68	9.05	+0 08
Kotah ..	106 0	84.6	62	5.87	—1 99
Mount Abu ..	73 8	66.4	97	0.16	—0 72
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—					
West—					
Bhuj ..	94 6	77.1	81	0.45	8.49 —0 37
Dwarka ..	90 0	81.7	88	0 72	6.72 —0 33
Veraval ..	86 4	81.8	86	0.51	9.68 —3 19
Rajkot ..	97.7	77 2	69	0 05	5.12 —2 18
Bhavnagar Para ..	102.4	81.7	68	..	9.56 —3 16
Surat ..	93 4	78.4	87	0.24	9.45 —4 47
Ahmedabad ..	104.4	77.7	3	0 99	1. 6 —1 88
Deesa ..	95 8	77.8	85	0.12	9 47 —0 39
Neemuch ..	94 6	77.9	80	..	7 51 +5.57
Indore ..	96.1	0.6	87	..	4.07 +0.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore ..	98.0	79.9	64	..	3.58 —1 33
Saugor ..	98 8	81.0	53	..	1.10 —1 48
Hoshangabad ..	97.6	80.0	64	..	3.49 +0 43
Khandwa ..	100.6	79.4	53	..	1.31 —1 94
Akola ..	106.6	78.5	61	..	1.06 —2 39
Amraoti ..	99.0	77.5	61	..	3 93 —1 54
Nagpur ..	98.6	80 4	53	..	2.76 —2 75
Chanda ..	98.7	79 6	68	0.10	1.19 —3 56
Raipur ..	98.2	6 3	82	0.10	3.27 —0 97
KONKAN—					
Bombay ..	81.5	76 4	91	4.08	13.64 +0.41
Ratnagiri ..	79.4	73.1	86	0 49	16 21 —6.10
Mormugoa ..	79.1	78.5	97	0 80	25 74 +3 06
Karwar ..	83 0	74.0	91	0 66	18.49 —3.78
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon ..	9.1	74.5	68	..	2.59 —0.88
Ahmednagar ..	8 6	71.8	69	..	0.99 +1.81
Poona ..	85.7	75.0	69	0 01	3.31 —2.48
Sholapur ..	88.	78.4	91	1.08	1.58 +2.80
Bijapur ..	10 3	70.9	76	..	3.10 +0.15
Belgaum ..	79.4	69.3	82	0.0	2.83 —4.99
Aurangabad ..	8 6	70.8	78	..	5.89 +1.71
Nizamabad (Indur)	95 4	74.9	71	..	1.46 —3.30
Hyderabad ..	91.4	71.6	6	0.12	1.87 —1.47
MALABAR AND CEYLON—					
Mangalore ..	84.1	73.6	88	1.38	6.31 —11 72
Calicut ..	81.4	74 3	91	0.64	S 84 —12.70
Cochin ..	79 9	73.3	89	0 90	0.57 —10.41
Colombo ..	86 6	76 4	82	0.27	5.84 —0 98
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam ..	93.8	77 2	80	0.02	3. 6 —1. 0
Bellary ..	98.8	74 2	85	..	0.02 —1.46
Guntoor ..	93.4	4 9	70	0.24	1.38 —0.67
Madras ..	97 8	77.4	75	0.18	1.77 0.44
Bangalore ..	84.8	64.4	85	0 12	2.67 +0.84
Coimbatore ..	87.	71.6	76	..	0.26 —1 10
Trichinopoly ..	97.	0 0	9	..	0.03 —0.27
Negapatam ..	97 0	9 0	53	..	0 67 +0 86

higher than usual. Night temperature was above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0 21" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and day temperature was lower than usual at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Gujarat and locally in Cutch and Kathiawar. Bhuj reports 0.45". Dwarka 0.72", Veraval 0.51", Deesa 0.12", Ahmedabad 0.99" and Surat 0.24". Skies are in general moderately clouded and at Indore humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda had a light fall of 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and except at Raipur humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain, Bombay receiving a very heavy fall of 4.08". Ratnagiri had 0.49", Mormugao 0.80" and Karwar 0.66". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Mormugao humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal or below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports a fall of 1.08" of rain and Hyderabad had 0.11". Skies are heavily clouded at Belgaum and in south and east Hyderabad and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and Hyderabad. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains fairly strong on the west coast of the Peninsula and has extended into Gujarat and Kathiawar. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar, the Konkan and Gujarat and locally in Cutch and Kathiawar, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, south Rajputana and on the Madras coast. Bombay received a very heavy fall of 4.03"; other falls exceeding an inch in amount being 1.38" at Mangalore and 1.08" at Sholapur. Skies are heavily clouded in the Madras Deccan, south and east Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. Humidity is in defect and day temperature was higher than usual in the United Provinces and the west Central Provinces. The sea remains rough at Karachi and is moderate or rough on the Kathiawar coast. It is also rough at Colombo.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Central India West, the Central Provinces and lower Sind. Present conditions are likely to continue elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th June 1922.

The monsoon has given heavy rain in south Bengal and has further strengthened on the west coast of the Peninsula but has weakened in Bihar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the east Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in north Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar Orissa, Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat, the west Central Provinces the Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Victoria Point, Tavoy, Akyab one Moulmein, Dhubri one and a half. Cherrapunji six; Shillong two; Calcutta, Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj, Berhampore three Chittagong two; Barisal, Jessore, Burdwan five; Bogra one. Pendra one and a half Jagdalpur, Ratnagiri, Mormugao two; Karwar one and a half and Chitaldrug one.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, June 20th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches...				29.64
Temperature of Air ..	..	Degrees...		79
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	..	76
Dew Point ..	..	..	..	75.
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	..	..	9.81
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	..	..	..	10.
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..	..	..	87.
Minimum do do ..	..	..	..	76
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight				SW.SSW.SSI
Movement of Wind do ..	..	miles. ..		81
Fall of Rain ..	..	inches ..		4.6
Total fall during month ..	..	..	..	12 8
Do. do. year ..	..	..	..	19.7
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st .				0.1

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

There was a further rise in nearly all jut shares as a result of to-day's business. Howrahs and Clives as usual led the way and no keenness to operate. Cottons were o sellers in view of the improved feeling show little account and the number of contract put through was small. Among coals there were sellers of Talcher, Ghusick and Sendra but Kosoonda and Nyadee, Katras Jheriah, and New Beerbhoom were in request. There was a small enquiry for Bengal Giridih but buyers' ideas appeared to be too low and sellers held off. Bengal Telephones, Great Eastern Hotels and Bengal Flour were in request in the industrial section, but sellers seemed to be out of the market. Indian Iron and Steel registered a further improvement, though scrip seems to be becoming more plentiful. Other industrials were quiet with no particular outstanding feature. Imperial Banks (fully paid) were placed at improved rates but the contributory continue to have more sellers than buyers. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan (1945-55) 89-2.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1416-8

Cotton:—Dunbar 428, Kesoram 14-8, Elgin Mill (ord) 240.

Jute:—Anglo Indian 392, Alliance 553 s 1, Auckland 226 s 1, Auckland (pref) Barnagore 140, Birla 7-10, Century 7-5, Clive 42-8, Craig 8-12, Dalhousie 400, Empire 60-8 Fort Gloster 770 s 1, National 300, Northbrook 61, Orient 163, Reliance 49-6 and (pref) 97, Standard 415.

Coal:—Borrea (pref) 76-12, Equitable 28, Ghusick and Muslia 27 c.d., Kdsoonda and Nyadee 30-8, Neetooria 9-2, New Kendah 13-8, North Laikdih 10-6, Sowardih 9-4, Talcher 8-4.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha Insurance Annas 9, Titaghur Paper 12-8, Indian Iron and Steel 62-8, British India Corporation (ord) 8 s 1, Madan Theatres 7-2, Premier Soap II s o 1.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and five eighth pence.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi and Hissar and at Ambala humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were considerably above normal at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature was considerably

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 21.

S S Ullstad, Berghurst, Karachi.
The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
S S Nairang, Inglis, Busreh.
S S C/of Batavia, Oliver, New York.
S S Massilia, Caithness, Liverpool.
S S Placuna, Jones, Singapore.
S S Aras, Hinsley, Mahomerah.
The following vessel began to laid yesterday.
Steamer Alipore for China and Japan.
S S Ullstad:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Ullstad, 2,890 tons, Captain H Bergurst arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.
S S Nairang:—The A Nemazee's steamer Nairang, 2,898 tons, Captain A C Inglis, will sail today from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and 7 paesengers.
S S C/of Batavia:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer C/ of Batavia, 3,572 tons, Captain R E Oliver, will sail today from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.
S S Massilia:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Massilia, 3,251 tons, Captain D Caithness, will sail today from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.
S S Placuna:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Placuna, 3,105 tons, Captain D ones, will sail today from harbour for Singapore, with a general cargo.
S S Aras:—The S W Company's steamer Aras, 2,063 tons, Captain A Heinsley, will sail today from harbour for Mahomerah, with balast.
O. S. K. steamer Indus Maru sailed from Singapore with general cargo for Bombay via Colombo on the 20th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th July.

IMPORTS.

June 21.

S S Tregonell from Delgoa-bay Agents B I S N Co Ltd—7450 tons coal.
S S Winkfield from Akyab Agents B I S N Co—76812 bags rice; 5 cases specie.
S S Malay Maru from Nagoya Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha—200 cask red lead; 19 packages sodium sulphide; 599 cases cassia; 69 cases camphor; 7 cases gambier; 10 bags gambier; 307 cases glassware; 18 cases glass beads; 250 cases glass bangles; 124 cases glass glass bottles; 60 cases glassware; 10 packages broken glass; 10 bags rice; 95 packages gum benjamin; 55 bundles gum benjamin; 120 cases matches; 24 cases milk; 472 bags betalnuts; 36 bags cardamons; 5 bags pepper; 50 cases sugarcandy; 4 cases tea; 81 cases cotton yarn; 807 bales cotton yarn; 876 bales cotton sheeting; 950 bales cotton shirting; 203 bales cotton drill; 15 cases cotton drill; 67 bales silkwaste; 30 cases silk yarn; 2 cases silk piecegoods; 10 cases wax.
S S Trewellard from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co—74701 bags rice 210 cases joggary.

EXPORTS.

June 21.

S S Macedonia for London—2 bags cowtail hair ends Perfumery Raw Material Co; 70 cases sandel oil Thos Cook & Son; 31 cwt kisses S Laljee & Co
S S Macedonia for Antwerp—750 tons manganese ore King King & Co.
S S Macedonia for Marseilles—2001 cwt myrabolams P Mathooradass & Co; 110 bale cotton By K Visram & Co,
S S Ullstad for Dunkirk—220 bale cotton E Spinner & Co; 1100 bale cotton N M K Kaisha; 110 bale cotton Volkart Bros.
S S Ullstad for Genoa—1370 bale cotton Volkart Bros; 400 bale cotton E Spinner & Co; 10 bale cotton N M K Kaisha; 800 cwt

"OTTAPALAM" LIBEL CASE

EXAMINATION OF DEFENCE WITNESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 20.

The local Sub-Judge resumed this afternoon the damage suit instituted by Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police against the editor, printer and publisher of the "Hindu" Mr. T. Prakasam and four others.

MR. P. RAMUNNI MENON'S EVIDENCE.

The fifth witness for defence examined by Mr. Sesha Iyer on behalf of the fourth defendant was Mr. P. Ramunni Menon, B.A., B.L. He stated that he was present at the Ottapalam conference. There was a students' conference on the 26th April. There were some unpleasant occurences that day. He had given a statement to Messrs. Kesava Menon and Prakasam setting forth the occurrences that came to his knowledge. He was in the conference *pandal* attending the students' conference which was going on and a word was brought to him that several shopkeepers and others in the bazar had been assaulted by policemen and Mr. Kanhappa Menon who had gone to the railway station had been taken hold of by some policemen beaten and taken to the police station. He then left the *pandal* with Messrs. Chathukutty Nair and Abdulhamid Khan to ask the people to remain non-violent. He proceeded to the bazaar near the railway station. He met a Moplah who was selling *shereet*. Before that he had met Mr. Kunhappa Menon. Mr. Kunhappa Menon told him that he had been beaten by policemen and taken to some police officers. The police according to the report brought to him were reserve policemen. The persons who assaulted Mr. Kunhappa Menon were also reserved policemen. He requested Mr. Menon to return to the *pandal* and he proceeded to the bazar. He then met a Sergeant of the reserve police a little further north. The Sergeant overtook him. He was going to the police station. A little further he met a Moplah *sherbet* merchant who complained to him that he had been beaten by reserve policemen. He saw some marks of beating on the Moplah and also pieces of broken bottles. That was between the railway station and the railway goods shed. The Moplah was on the roadside. The Moplah gave him some reason but he did not recollect what it was. Then he met the police sergeant on a cycle returning to the railway station, he then walked along the gate of the police station, he stepped into the shop of one Narayana Menon, because he had heard Mr. Menon and his brother had been beaten by the police. Mr. Narayana Menon's brother was known as Kunharkrishna Menon. He found a wound on the nose of Mr. Menon and blood marks on his clothes. He also saw there one C. Govinda Menon, a vakil's clerk. He found some injuries on Govinda Menon's leg.

EXCITED POLICEMEN.

In the court compound he saw several policemen armed with sticks. The shop of Mr. Narayana Menon faced the court compound. There was a tea shop near the gate of the court house and he saw some policemen in the tea shop. A few yards away there were some people collected. The attitude of the policemen was excited. The men assembled on the roadside were talking about the events of the day. He requested those men to disperse and most of them were about to go away when the persons constituting the crowd asked him to go away. He explained that it was only a request for common benefit but finding that there was no use in arguing further he went away. The student who was with him began arguing with policemen who had resented his remarks. That men showered abuses on the student. Then two or three policemen rushed out from the police station asking who had gone there for explanation. He subsequently learnt that the man who resented his remarks was a policeman attached to the local police. The student hurried up and walked in front of us. Policemen rushed at them and one of them struck the student with his hand. On his way back the same constable struck him also. When he reached the railway good shed some reserve policemen rushed up asking who vakil Rumunni Menon was. He told them he was the man. Those policemen came from behind. They took him and dragged him to the direction of the police station located in the court compound. They told him that saheb wanted him. They also asked him whether he was not responsible for the conference and whether he was not making speeches in the *pandal*. Some other policemen then came and asked them not to molest him further. He then returned to the *pandal*.

WHY HE SUSPENDED PRACHSE.

Messrs. Hamid Khan and Chathukutty Nair did not accompany him when he was taken by the police. The statement shown to him was the statement he gave before Mr. Kesava Menon and Mr. Prakasam. He made the statement. There were several persons present. Roughly there were 30 or 40 persons. The statement was given at the residence of Mr. Prakasam. The statement was given at the residence of Mr. Prakasom. The statements produced by him yesterday were handed over to him from the Congress office. The Political Conference commenced on 23rd and ended on 26th. He was one of the Secretaries of the Political Conference. He had seen reserve policemen on the roadsides while passing along that way. He met them in front of the school. He had suspended practice since 16th February, 1921, in pursuance of the resolution of the Indian National Congress. He was thinking of suspending practice but certain incident happened on the 16th of February induced him to suspend practice. The circumstances that induced him were the arrest and conviction of Madhavan Nair, Gopala Menon and Yakoub Hussein. The article "Vagaries of district authorities" was written by him. So far as he knew he could not say whether he was in the good graces of the police. He was living at Ottapalam even after suspension of practice. He left Ottapalam in October, 1921, because the police had contemplated violence against him and sent rowdies to his house to attack him. He then thought it unwise to live there and so he came down to Calicut with his family. There was a Congress office at Ottapalam. He was in charge of it. The Congress office at Ottapalam ceased to exist some time after the introduction of martial law. The Congress office was raided by some unknown person and all records and furniture were destroyed. That was some days before the attack on his house. Mr. Govinda Menon was a Sub-Inspector of Police at Ottapalam and Mr. P. K. Madhava Menon was the Circle Inspector of Police.

Examined by Mr. K. P. Raman Menon witness stated he suspected it was at the instance of the police, the Congress office was raided.

Cross-examined by Mr. Govind Menon witness stated he was a member of Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. There were village Congress Committees at Ottapalam and the Palghat Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was organised before February, 1921, soon after the Nagpur Congress. The Committee had its head office in Calicut.

Court: Still has it?

Consel: Yes.

He did not know if records of that office were intact. There were records intained in the office. The 4th defendant was a member of that Committee he could not say if Mr. Subarama Iyer was a prominent member of Polghat bar, when he was practising at Calicut. He could not say whether Mr. Iyer had a very lucrative practice at Palghat. He was the Secretary of the Home Rule League at Palghat. Mr. Iyer was its President. The Home Rule League was existing until he left Palghat. Till Then Mr. Iyer was its President. There were meetings of the Congress Committee in Calicut. He must have attended two or three meetings. He could not reply if Mr. Iyer had attended there the meeting. After the Moplah outbreak the first meeting of the Committee was held at Trichur. He had not attended that meeting. After leaving Ottapalam he remained in Calicut for a fortnight during which there were no meetings of the Committee. The report shown to him was published in the name of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. A Committee had been appointed to investigate and report on police tyranny at Ottapalam. He could not say by whom it was appointed. It was to take down evidence and publish a report.

Court: You do not know who appointed the Committee.

Witness: No.

He knew a committee had been appointed on 26th April last. He did not know who appointed it and where it was appointed. He had no knowledge of the exact composition of the Committee at that time. He subsequently heard about the composition of the Committee when he left Ottapalam. He heard that the Committee was composed of five members. The names mentioned at the last page of the report were the names of persons who composed the Committee. He knew them. He had known of the existence of an emergency Committee appointed to investigate and report on police tyranny at Ottapalam on 26th April 1921. He came to know of the existance of a Committee on 26th April 1921. He did not know where he was when he knew of the existence of that Committee. He might have been in this house or at the residence of Mr. Prakasam. He could not say the exact time when he knew it. At the time he gave the statement he knew about it. He gave the statement to the members of the Emergency Committee. He knew that Messrs. Kesava Menon and Prakasam were members of the Emergency Committee. He could not say whether they told him or others told him that they were members of the Emergency Committee. After his return from the railway station he remained in the conference *pandal* till the termination of the Students' Conference which was then going on. At the time of the incidents related by him Mr. Prakasam also was at the Conference. The second defendant also was there. The third was the President of the Conference. Mr. Subarama Iyer was not there but Mr. Thesawa Menon was there. Mr. Subarama Iyer was present at the earlier Conferences. Mr. Iyer was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Political Conference. On the second day of the Conference Mr. Iyer went away to Palghat and returned to Otapalam on the 26th April, 1921. After the Students' Conference there was a procession at about 3 p.m. mostly of the men in the Pandal. After the procession he returned to Mr. Prakasam's residence. The procession dispersed at about 4 p.m. He could not say how long he remained in Mr. Prakasam's house. He gave his statement at Mr. Prakasam's house. All the five defendants were present when he gave the statement. He could not say whether they were seated or were standing. He wrote out his statement and handed it over to Mr. Prakasam. Others were doing likewise.

Court:—There was no question by any body?

Witsess:—No.

Continuing Mr. Ramunni Menon stated that he could not say exactly who asked him to write out his statement. It must have been one of the five persons. There were also typists. It was one of the five to whom he handed over the statement. They were busying themselves with taking statemens. By they he meant Messrs. Prakasam and Kesava Menon. He did not know what the others were doing. Then Mr. Prakasam was the President of the Political Conference. He could not give the exact number of statements given that day. He was there till 8 p.m. and till then they were busy. He was assisting them whenever he had time. Taking down of the statements was over before Mr. Prakasam left the place. He did not know if Mr. Prakasam had taken down the statements with him when he left the place. So far as he knew no notice of enquiry had been sent to Mr. Hitchcock. He could not say if any of the defendants had suggested the desirability of giving notice to Mr. Hitchcock. No attempt had been made to identify the policemen who committed the assault. He had heard that Mr. John, Asst. Supdt. of Police was at Ottapalam for 2 or 3 days. After the incident none of the members of the Committee on sufferers had reported the matter to Mr. John. He did not see the Circle Inspector, Madhavan Menon there. He first saw the report of the Committee in the "Hindu" of 11th May. He did know if Mr. Subarama Iyer was the President of the Congress Committee at Trichur. He was not a member of the Khilafat Committee at Calicut. He was the Joint Secretary of the Khilafat Committee at Ottapalam. None of the statements recorded had men preserved at the Congress Office at Ottapalam. The statements produced by him yesterday in the court come into the hands of Mr. Kesava Menon, because he was a member of the Committee. He could not say if he was a friend of Mr. Sabarama Iyer. They were co-political workers at Palighat. So far as he knew Mr. Subarama Iyer had not resigned his membership of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. The information that the police set up the rowdies to attack his house was given to him by his friends. From Calicut. He went over to Bombay to collect funds for relief work. Mr. Subarama Iyer did not tell him that he had not signed the report. They had no occasion to talk about it. The original of report, must probably, be in the office of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee at Calicut. Mr. Kesava Menon is the Secretary of that Committee. Mr. Kesava Menon left Calicut about the beginning of the current month. As a Non-Co-operator he felt it his duty not to seek assistance of police when the Congress office was burnt. There was nothing to prevent him from giving evidence in the court. He returned to Malabar from Bombay on 21st May. It was before I was assaulted that I met Mr. Hitchcock. I did not complain to him because it was against my creed. The quarters of the Home Rule League was at Madras. Mrs. Annie Beasant was its founder and the President. The meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was held at Trichur in May or April. This year I had no direct knowledge of appointment of any Committee as is referred to in my cross-examination. From my personal knowledge I cannot say that Mr. Subarama Iyer was a member of that Committee. Mr. Prakasam and Mr. Kesava Menon were principally occupied with taking of statement and there were others taking down statements of others who did not know how to write. I had in part taken down statements. I cannot say who. All took statements. There were no particular arrangements for taking statements. I cannot say if Mr. Subarama Iyer was present on the 2nd and 3rd day of taking statements. I do not know whether the original report or a copy of it had been sent to the Press.

The Court then rose for the day and will resume hearing to-morrow.

JAIL—A PARADISE.

MR. KABADI'S PRISON IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. W. P. Kabadi, Asst. Editor "The Independent", was released on Wednesday (June 14) from the District Jail, Allahabad, on the expiry of his term of six months' rigorous imprisonment which had been awarded to him for an offence under section 17 (1) Act 14 of 1908 (Criminal Law Amendment Act). In the afternoon, Mr. Kabadi was interviewed by our representative, who found him in excellent spirits. Below we give a summary of the conversation that ensued between our representative and Mr. Kabadi.

Our Representative: Mr. Kabadi, what are your first feelings after your release?

Mr. Kabadi: Well, my feeling are mixed I feel happy that I have come out fit to bear the National cross once again. Though I am in excellent health, in fact, I have gained in weight since my incarceration, I do not feel enthusiastically happy outside the jail when I cast my look around and find it so dull I feel so long as our demands remain unsatisfied, so long the released workers have got to go back again and again to the "Temple of Liberty", which is commonly known as jail."

Q. How were you treated?

A. Possibly you are aware that I was treated as an ordinary criminal. And for that I thank God and Government, for, I believe, I am made a stronger man for having undergone the vicissitudes of a convicted criminal's prison life. The treatment accorded to me, as to all my comrades, was both good as well as bad. So far as the jail officials—from the Superintendent to an apprentice warder—and convict officials are concerned, they were as courteous and nice as they could be and in that sense the treatment was good. But, the inhuman prison system of India, which required us to put on the iron ornaments that an ordinary criminal wears, to expose almost our whole persons while bathing, and after bathing allow ourselves to be dried by air—and not with a towel—to get on with scanty clothing in bitter winter and to lie on a warm blanket in closed barracks in dog heat days—which required us to undergo all those barbarous hardships simply because we committed the crime of loving our Motherland—must stand condemned at the bar of Humanity. The Government tried to humiliate us as much as it could, but I must say, it has signally failed in its object.

Q. What work were you given?

A. In the beginning they had given me rope makiing, which exacted patience from us as Gandhiji's "Charka" does, of course the latter does it in a greater degree. Then I did some 'chicks', I think if all the Nationalist newspapers are closed by our mighty Government and I am required to look for a profession, I can earn a living by chick making, for which training again, I must thank Government. At the closing period I was making Newar I must state here in fairness to the jail authorities that they were not vindictive in their attempts to extract work from us, provided we had done our fair share. In fact, every day that I passed in the factory, I felt that I was in a Gandhi Ashram doing my work absolutely voluntarily and not caring whether I would be punished for short work. Of course, I used to satisfy myself that I had done my best.

Q. What was your experience of the volunteers?

Looking to the short period of preparation and the sudden "call to arms" to our volunteers, I must say that on the whole we have got to be proud of them, though several of them used to misbehave in many ways. Sometimes, I had my own fears whether something untoward would happen, but it must be said to the credit of the Jailor, that with his dignity and sympathy, no clash of a serious nature between the jail subordinate employees and volunteers took place. With little more discipline, training, and still more faith in Non-violence and suffering we should have an army of exemplary patience, fortitude and courage inside the prison walls to capture the citadel of brute force of Autocracy.

Q. What are your general impressions of jail?

A. People outside have got a terrible horror for the jail. After my six months' stay therein, I have none. In fact, I believe only two species of humanity can live in jails just as comfortably as they do outside. First, a first class criminal and second the one who knows how to take things philosophically. Submit yourselves cheerfully, to all jail amenities, work without a murmur, eat what you are given and the very devil must get ashamed of himself, and not only the jail but even hell itself will be a paradise.

In this connection I would suggest to the prospective jail goers that they can have a jolly good time of it in the jail only if they abstain from vices—whether innocent or not—have no yearning for spices and cultivate a taste for simple food and simple life. In a word, one who wants to go to jail for the Motherland must know the golden rule of Simplicity and Humility.—"The Democrat", Allahabad.

MR. N. NARAYANIER.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S R. I. AND RS. 200 FINE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 21.

In the sedition case against Srijut N. Narayanier, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Madura, and member, All-India Congress Committee, the District Magistrate, Madura, delivered judgment on Monday evening, convicting the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200; in default of the latter, to suffer additional six months' rigorous imprisonment. That very night, the patriot was taken to Trichinopoly Central Jail by the midnight express. A large crowd at the station cheered the patriot when he was escorted to Trichinopoly by the police.

ASIATIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

CASE AGAINST SECRETARY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day resumed hearing of a case in which L. Laite, Secretary Asiatic Corporation, stands charged under ithe second part of lottery section of the Penal Code. The opinions of Mr. Gibbons, Advocate-General of Bengal and Mr. Langford James whether the Asiatic Corporation was a lottery business or not were produced. Mr. James for the defence submitted that the question, whether the scheme was a lottery or otherwise was only of academic interest, because the Company was about to be closed and they had no intention to carry on the business in Calcutta. The defence is going on.

SUB INSPECTOR SENTENCED FOR EXTORTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 20.

Syed Khairali Shah, Sub-inspector of Police, in Ludhiana District has been convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 by the Magistrate of Ferozepur, under section 484 I. P. C. (extortion). The case against the accused was, it was alleged, that he in his capacity as Sub-Inspector of Police, Machhiwara, District, Ludhiana, extorted an amount of Rs. 215 from one Lala Meharchand of the same place on 2nd October, 1920, in connection with the death of his son's wife who was said to have died of a fall into a well accidentally. Out of the fine, if realised, Rs. 250 are to be paid to the complainant Meherchand as compensation.

(Continued from column 5.)

speech at Meerut on the 15th July 1918 in the following words—"It seems to me that there are three cardinal conditions of healthy reform. The first is that any reform must be a real reform and must not be put out of shape and substance by too many safeguards, checks and counter-checks. This is a canon of moral strategy. Reform must not be afraid of itself."

"Reform must not be afraid of itself"—in these words of prophetic vision, Sir Harcourt Butler has made his confession of political faith in the new order of things. We find nothing in his subsequent conduct which would lead us to think that there has been a change of creed or of outlook.

Since the new Council has come into existence, the wishes of the Legislature as expressed by vote or resolution have been treated with the outmost consideration.

The problems which will soon engage the attention of the Legislature and the people of these provinces will be no less complicated, will arouse no less controversy, than those that have engaged its attention in the past. The amendment of the Agra Tenancy Act, the framing of the statutory rules laying down the future principles of land revenue settlement, are some of the burning questions that await solution. Will any candid person admit that in dealing with these questions a Governor ignorant of the revenue history of this province will be at an advantage as compared with Sir Harcourt Butler, who is the greatest living authority in India on revenue matters at present? It seems somewhat futile to argue on abstract grounds between the virtues of a Governor recruited in England, and the drawbacks of a civilian Governor. As practical men it is to be considered what are the problems that have to be faced during the next two or three years, and then to decide who will be the most suitable person to assist in their solution. Judged by this test I have no hesitation in saying that Sir Harcourt Butler's unique knowledge of problems connected with the land, and his appreciation of their deep political importance, will be of inestimable advantage in dealing with them. The task will require all his patience and skill in negotiation, but he is likely to succeed where others new to the problem are almost certain to fail.—Yours, etc.

A LIBERAL BUT NOT A MEMBER OF THE LIBERAL LEAGUE.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S TERM OF OFFICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a recent meeting of the Liberal League of Lucknow at which it is rumoured that there were less than half a dozen members present, it was solemnly resolved that Sir Harcourt Butler should not get an extension when his term of office as Governor of these Provinces expires in February next. The question has since been taken up in earnest, and from a recent telegram published in the "Pioneer" newspaper, it has attracted the attention of the "Manchester Gaurdian." Will you permit me to indicate my views?

We seem to be hankering after Governor recruited from among politicians in England. Political memories are proverbially short. In the sweeping denunciation of the I.C.S. which is one of the most attractive party cries of the moment, we seem to forget the part the Civil Service has played in he past, in the political regeneration of the country. Was not one of the founders of the Indian National Congress a Civilian? Does any one deny the services rendered to India by Sir William Weddernburn and by Sir Henry Cotton? On the other hand was not Lord Curzon brought up in the free atmosphere of English political life? Did not Lord Pentland belong to the Liberal Party in England, and was not Lord Sydenham entirely free from the taint of belonging to the Civil Service? And yet we would on theoretical grounds discard a Cotton for a Pentland and prefer a Sydenham or Ampthill to a Wedderburn. Can the hypothesis be rigidly maintained that a Governor-recruited in England is in all circumstances preferable to a Governor belonging to the Indian Civil Service? Has the supply of the Curzons, The Pentlands, the Ampthills and the Sydenhams run short in England. Is there any guarantee that Governors of this type are no longer to be dumped down on us, and that in future, lured perhaps by the charms of "diarchy" this province is to have only the best statesmen that the public life of England can produce? Has Sir Harcourt Butler's record of service been such that we would rather face any other possibility, than consider the extension of his term of office as in the best interests of this province? Let us examine the question without party heat and without party prejudice.

What were some of the great questions that stirred Indians to the depths during the Vicerogalty of Lord Curzon? They were the position of Indians in the services, University reform, Land Revenue policy, social relations between Europeans and Indians, and the attitude of supreme Government towards Indian States. How has Sir Harcourt Butler dealt with these vital questions? It is an open secret that the change of policy towards Indian States, whereby their dignity, their self-respect and their position as trusted partners in the Indian Empire, were preserved, has been due to the far-sighted policy of Sir Harcourt Butler, when he was Lord Minto's Foreign Secretary. Will any now doubt for a moment that that policy has been a signal success, and that the irritating and domineering policy of Lord Curzon has been abandoned for all time. What has been Sir Harcourt Butler's attitude towards education? The creation of autonomous Universities—"the pewer houses of freedom" as he has aptly termed them, and not mere departments of State where a full and robust academic life was not possible because of the blight of vexatious and deadening Government control—these are his achievements in the sphere of higher education. The Universities of Benares, Dacca, Lucknow, Aligarh, Rangoon and the reconstructed University of Allahabad, are memorable landmarks in the sphere of education in India with which Sir Harcourt Butler's name will be honourably associated for all time. We will now consider his attitude towards the larger employment of Indians in the higher ranks of the services, a question to which we rightly attach great weight. The Secretariat before Sir Harcourt Butler's advent as Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces was a "Holy of Holies" into which Indians could not be admitted. Soon after Sir Harcourt Butler's arrival in these provinces, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee was appointed as a permanent Secretary to Government. This was the first time that an Indian had been appointed as a Secretary to Government, in this province. Mr. Chatterjee subsequently became Chief Secretary. No Indian had ever been appointed to this post in any of the other provinces in India, or has been appointed since.

To turn now Sir Harcourt Butler's policy in regard to land revenue administration a question of supreme importance to this province. The late Mr. R. C. Dutt had fiercely attacked the severity of land revenue settlements in India, and had traced to them the increasing frequency of famines in India. Long before Mr. Dutt, Sir Harcourt Butler had in his settlement of the districts of Kheri and Sitapur formulated a new policy in regard to revenue settlements. He discarded the ways of a bureauerat "the beast with a pen", according to Stein; "the conceited, omniscient professors behind the green table" according to Bismarck and treated agrarian questions as they ought to be treated, in a broad political spirit and not in the spirit of a narrow bureaucracy. He did not regard land revenue settlements merely as a means of filling the exchequer but as an instrument of politics going to the roots of the life of an agricultural community.

Then let us take the vexed question of social relations between Europeans and Indians Indian politics would have lost some of their bitterness if people in India had realized more fully than they do how profound is the influence of social relations between Europeans on Indians politics. A display of racial arrogance here, a thoughtless word there, have changed a friend into a lifelong foe of British rule in India. Sensitive young Indians on their return to India after receiving their education at English Universities have frequently found that not only were Englishmen in this country cold and unsympathetic in their behaviour towards them, but that in some cases they took little trouble to conceal their sense of racial superiority. Nothing wounds so deeply or leaves such permanent scars behind as the sense of social wrong among a people proud of their past, and by nature warm and emotional. He would be a bold man who would deny that the political history of India might have been written differently if the social relations between Europeans and Indians had been more cordial than they are. It will be to Sir Harcourt Butler's everlasting credit that throughout his career he has treated Indians as equals; some may go so far as to say that the doors of Government House have been opened more readily to Indians than to Englishmen. This is perhaps the secret of the devotion he inspires among those Indians who come in close contact with him. It is well-known that it was Sir Harcourt Butler's famous note for the Industrial Conference, that met at Naini Tal in 1907 which laid down broad lines of Industrial policy for this province. It was not his fault that the scheme for a Technological Institute at Cawnpore was hung up for so long.

Such in brief are the achievements of Sir Harcourt Butler in the main spheres of national well-being.

But the cautious critic may say "I grant that Sir Harcourt Butler has done all these things but how are you going to convince me that he is in sympathy with the intellectual aristocracy, that he is in sympathy with the Reforms, that he is willing to throw in the weight of his knowledge and of his experience in the scale of Indian Self-Government? Is he alive to the new forces of Indian nationalism that are coming to the surface? What guarantee is there that he will deal with them in a spirit of statesmanship and of sympathy, and not in the spirit of cramping administrative efficiency?" These are pertinent questions and deserve an answer.

In the unreformed Legislative Council one of the first things Sir Harcourt Butler did was to reconstitute the Finance Committee. The Committee began to meet monthly and the more important schemes of provincial expenditure were referred to it for advice. The policy of Government towards the Reforms was enunciated by Sir Harcourt Butler in his

(Continued in column 1.)

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

ORDER SET ASIDE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Subbabhat and Ganapbhat of Bisalkop .... Petitioners.

vs.

King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Ag. C. J., and Justice Crump.)

This was a revisional application from the order of Mr. V. M. Terrers, District Judge of Kanara, confirming the order of Mr. S. S. Koimattur, Magistrate First Class, Sirsi Division.

The facts are these:—The petitioners are two out of four members of an undivided family, owning considerable property and paying a land assessment of nearly Rs. 4,000. On 22nd May, 1921, a notice was served on all the four members of the petitioners' family, to show cause why they should not be severally bound over to be of good behaviour for a period of one year by executing a bond of Rs. 200 as information had been given to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate that the members of the petitioners', family were "habitually committing extortion and offences involving breach of the peace." The petitioners' younger brother and uncle were subsequently discharged and the enquiry was thereafter proceeded with as against the petitioners only. The Magistrate made an order on 27th July, 1921, directing each of the petitioners to furnish a bond of Rs. 200 with one surety for like amount, for their good behaviour for one year. This order was made on the strength of the evidence of three tenants of the accused, who deposed that the accused took their thumb impression on documents without letting them know the contents thereof and that they (accused) removed cattle forcibly from the cattle-sheds of the tenants. The petitioners preferred an appeal to the District Magistrate and made an application to the High Court for a transfer of the appeal to some other court on the ground that the District Magistrate had initiated the proceedings at the instance of one Linga Naik, patel of a neighbouring village, Malalgaon. As a result, the High Court ordered the said appeal to be heard by the Court of Sessions at Karwar. The Sessions Judge found that the witnesses had not proved their allegations and yet came to the conclusion that the order of the Magistrate was proper. In confirming the order he observed:—

CASE "NOT OF COMMON KIND."

The case is not of the common kind. Those implicated are not ordinary misdemeanants. They are Brahmans; they are landlords; and they are wealthy men. They occupy land in eleven villages and it is said that they number their tenants by the thousand. It is said also that they exhibit those faults which power and privilege are apt to develop. They are over bearing, arrogant and avaricious. Their object is to establish and maintain among their tenantry that habit of mind, which in the jargon now current, is called a slave mentality. With this object, they are capable of a kind of liberality. They will claim the whole of a man's crop as their right; but by way of alms they will restore him enough to live upon until the ensuing harvest. . . . The accused do not admit what is alleged against them. They say that they have never been convicted of any offence and that none of the allegations against them amounts to proof. They have called a number of witnesses who say that they are men of probity and virtue, kind to the poor and highly esteemed by their neighbours.

The greater number of witnesses is upon the side of the accused. But this is not surprising. The accused are the only wealthy men in the neighbourhood. Witness after witness admits that he is in their debt. That they can produce so many witnesses is not surprising. But that many witnesses should be forthcoming against men so powerful is a thing at once surprising and significant. The prosecution witnesses have not succeeded in proving any individual charge as it would have to be proved before conviction and punishment could follow. But in this case there has neither been conviction nor punishment. The action which has been taken is not penal; it is preventive only. I have read several cases in which orders such as this have been reversed by the High Court and I have not suffered myself to forget the care which Courts must exercise in the application of Section 110 to persons who have never before been convicted. I bear in mind that the witnesses for the defence outnumber the witnesses for the prosecution. I cannot hold that the witnesses have proved any one specific case of extortion or of cheating. But I remember also that these precautionary measures are meant to meet just such cases as these. They are meant to meet those cases in which many misdmeanours are suspected ami no single one can be proved. If there were proof, the course to be followed would not be under Chapter VIII. Since there is strong suspicion, action under Chapter VIII is lawful and proper. After going through all the evidence I am of opinion that the accused have come within the ambit of Section 110. They have large estates and many tenants. Their Government has been extortionate and oppressive. Their tenants have been reduced to a submission very near to sevitude. In this condition many of them have been content; but their contentment is pathetic. To arouse the subject from this apathy, to excite in him a divine discontent is the declared and deliberate policy of His Majesty's Government. A certain number of the tenantry in these villages has had the courage to withstand the petty tyrants of Bisalkop. To protect them against the consequences, the Magistrate has made a precautionary order and I uphold the Magistrate's order."

To revise this order, application was made to the High Court on the main ground that Section 110 was not applicable since the lower Court had found that the prosecution had not proved a single case of extortion or cheating. The prosecution had not adduced evidence to show that the accused were by general repute habitual offenders. On the contrary, from the evidence of eight prosecution witnesses (as against three who spoke against the accused) and 23 defence witnesses it appeared that by general repute the petitioners were good and humane persons, esteemed by the neighbours. The prosecution witness were led by Linga Naik, Patel of Malalgaon, and a powerful rival of the petitioners. Linga Naik had the backing of officials and the case had been brought up by the police. This circumstance was known in the village and if the charge against the accused were true, any number of witnesses could be brought forward to give evidence against them. It was wrong to assume (contrary to the evidence) that the witnesses were afraid of the accused.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments came to the conclusion that the Magistrate's order should be set aside, and the bonds given by the petitioners and their sureties be cancelled. The Rule was accordingly made absolute.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. G. P. Muldeshwar appeared for the petitioners.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Sheth Jeshinghbhai, a mill agent of Ahmedabad has given Rs. 50,000 for starting a Vanita Vishram institution for ladies at Bhavnagar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 4-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 23.

English mail steamer "Mantua" due at 10 a.m.

Opening ceremony of the Sydenham College building (near the Sir J. J. School of Arts), Hornby Road, 6 p.m., Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye to preside.

Mails for Mauritius and Re-Union via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, close at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 24.

The s.s. "Khyber," with homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Public lecture on the "Anti-Turkish Agitation —a mischievous manoeuvre and menace to Eastern Peace," at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express ..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
East Passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

ENGAGEMENT.

Between Mr. Jacob Mackwan of the Editorial Staff, "Bombay Chronicle," and Miss Saran Lazarus, daughter of the late Dr. Lazarus, Medical Missionary, U. F. C. Mission, Thana.

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND T. R. RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Jt. Secretary of the Indian Passengers Traffic Relief Association writes:—

According to new rules the following gentlemen, among others, have joined the Association:—Sir Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. G. I. Patel, (Secretary, Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association), Mr. Chimanlal Samal Bechar, Mr. Yeshwant Prasad Hariprasad Desai, Messrs. Ranchhodas Jairam and Co., Mr. Shamji Hemraj, Messrs. Dhara Nanji and Co., Mr. Shivlal Nemji Mehta, Mr. Gulabchand Deochand Jayeri, Mr. Visonji Bhagwandas, and Dr. Jadhaoji Hansraj.

FORMATION OF NAYAR SAMAJ.

At a preliminary meeting of the Nayar residents of Bombay held at Girgaum on the 18th instant under the presidentship of Mr. E. K. Nayar, the following, among other resolutions, was passed:—Whereas the Moplah riots have brought to the forefront some of the worst aspects of the existing social system of the Nayar community, and whereas, it is found to be absolutely necessary that a complete reorganisation of the community should be carried out in the immediate future, and whereas the Nayars of Bombay with their experience of this great cosmopolitan City, and consequent wide outlook, could do much in this direction with great advantage, though their circumstances do not give them any opportunity of working in person in Malabar, it is hereby resolved that an Association of the Nayars of Bombay called the Nayar Samaj be formed for the purpose of rendering all possible moral and material help towards this reconstruction, and also for promoting better understanding among the Nayars and between them and other communities, among other things.

All Nayars are hereby requested to enlist themselves as members of the "Nayar Samaj". Communications may be addressed to Mr. T. K. Kunhappa Nayar, Joint Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, The Nayar Samaj, 22, Aboo Mansion, Poibavadi, Parel.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

TO-DAY'S PARSI MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rathes'ar Mandal a public meeting of the Parsis will be held today (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao in commemoration of the Late Mr. Cawasji Dinshaw of Aden and Sir Shapurji Bharucha of Bombay. Miss Baai L. Palamkote and Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla will deliver short addresses in appreciation of the past services of Mr. Adenwala and Sir Bharucha. A "Eulogy" specially composed by "Adil" will be recited. Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden will preside. The meeting is open for Parsis only.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

"ANTI-TURKISH AGITATION."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday (24th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Zahur Ahmed, Bharucha and others will speak on "Anti-Turkish Agitation—A Mischevous Manoeuvre and Menace to Eastern Peace," when Mr. Pickthall will preside.

SURATI VISA LAD CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Surat Visa Lad Club and the Gandhi Lad Subhetchok Mandal a meeting will be held at 8-0 p.m., on Saturday next (the 24th inst.) Hirabag (Cowasji Patel Tank) when Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla will deliver a lecture on "Health and Rules of Sanitation" with the aid of magic lantern. Mr. Motiwala will preside.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

A public meeting of the Catholics will be held at the Goan Union School Hall, Burrows Lane, Dabul, on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 11 a.m., to inaugurate the recently registered Bombay Catholic Women's Social Guild and the Catholic Young Men's Association. All Catholics are cordially invited to attend.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A BOGUS TELEPHONE INSPECTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged one Cursetji Dhanjibhoy Patel with personating as a telephone inspector and with cheating Mr. Fazelhussein Fatehalli and seven others.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that the accused went round to various parties in Bombay and representing himself as a telephone inspector on the staff of the Bombay Telephone Company took advances from them as the cost of setting up telephone installations in their premises and absconded with the monies thus obtained. There were eight such cases of cheating against the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for an aggregate term of seven months and two weeks.

HIS EIGHTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dere of the C. I. D. charged Gangaram alias Dayal Ajodhyaprasad, a Purdeshi, with seven previous convictions, with the theft of wearing apparel, gold studs, etc., collectively valued at Rs. 4,644, the property belonging to Messrs. Asquith and Lord, Ltd., of Esplanade Road.

Mr. Kothastani, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that the premises of the complainants were broken into on the nights of the 6th of February and 22nd of March last and the above property stolen. In consequence of information received by the police some of the stolen property valued at Rs. 459 was recovered from a Marwari with whom the accused had pledged it, and the accused was traced and arrested.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which three months were to be spent in solitary confinement. He was ordered to report his place of residence to the police for five years after his release from jail.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Syed Samsudin Kadri, a Mahomedan residing on Lamington Road, has reported to the police that at 10-30 p.m. on Monday last he was returning home from his work when near the offices of the Western India Turf Club on Lamington Road he saw three men, whom he believed to be Pathans. On seeing him two of them sat on the footpath while the third continued walking. Just as he was passing those seated on the footpath, one of them jumped up and ordered him to stop, which he did. This man then asked him for some money and on his asking him how much, one of the men caught him by the waist and threw him down. One sat on his chest while the third opned his coat and took out some money, deprived him also of his cap and umbrella and then went away towards Tardeo. The complainant, then, went home and found blood trickling from his left hip and right leg which was from wounds caused by a knife.

Mr. Ardeshir Khudabax, Commission Agent of Hornby Road, has reported to the police that he wrote and sent a cheque for Rs. 4,000 to the Imperial Bank of Persia as he wanted to pay the amount into the Central Bank of India. The cheque was retuned with a letter to the effect that he had not that amount in the Bank to his credit. He, then, checked his account and found that some time previously some one had stolen a cheque from his book, which he always kept on his table, and had filled it and drawn Rs. 3,831 from his account in the Imperial Bank of Persia.

Tyebally Karimbhoy, a Borah residing in Doctor Street, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments, currency notes and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 1,122 from his room which was broken into during Sunday night last.

A DESERTED CHILD.

Information was received at the Gamdevi Police Station at 10 a.m. on the 20th instant that a male child, about a fortnight old, was found lying by the side of a staircase on the ground floor of Dalgir Mansion on Gamdevi Road and that it was being looked after by Mrs. Mirajkar, a resident of the first floor of the same building. Sub-Inspector Desa went to the place and found the child well and took it to Bai Motlibai Hospital where it is being looked after. Police are trying to trace the mother of the child.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The following are the returns of the health of Bombay during the 24th week of 1922, which ended on the 17th instant:—

"The total mortality 571 was 49 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 25.25. These figures compare favourably with those for the 24th week of 1921 when the mortality was 814 and death rate 43.21, and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 787 and death-rate 41.78.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 5 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 197 as against 5 and 225 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 140 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera caused 2 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 2 deaths; Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 1 death; Plague caused 6 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 358 as against 310 in the 24th week of the last year and 330 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League is trying to improve the unsanitary condition of places so common in the slum area of Parel. A special Department of Sanitation has been opened and the Superintendent of this Department pays daily visits to different chawls in Parel. Those who wish to make any complaints to the Municipality are requested to avail themselves of the services of this department either by correspondence or by seeing personally the Superintendent (Mr. B. R. Jadhav) at the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Poibavdi, between 5 and 6 in the evening.

WEEK'S RAINFALL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The weather condition that prevailed during the week ending 21st June was that from the 17th the bay monsoon gave rain only in Burma and north-east India. It was very vigorous and a remarkably heavy rain fell in Bengal and Khasi Hills from that day to the end of the week. Cherapunji received as much as 47 inches during this period. The Bombay monsoon on the whole was weaker than usual particularly in Gujerat, west of Central Province and Malabar. Over the rest of north-west India excluding south Rajputana and in west of the United Provinces the week was rainless.

CORONER'S COURT.

A TRAGEDY AT DADAR.

An assault committed by two persons while under the influence of liquor on two persons at Dadar on the 31st ultimo resulted in serious injuries to one of them, named Bhima Hari, aged about seventeen, who died in the J. J. Hospital on the night of the 19th instant.

From enquiries made, it appears that Bhima with another named Malkia Damji went to a tailor's shop at Lady Jamshedji Road to get his shirt. While they were in the shop two persons named Ganpat Donlata and Bhawania Babaji, both aged eighteen, came there and tried to take away Bhima's shirt. Both of them were under the influence of liquor and the tailor told them not to touch the shirt as Bhima was a "mochi" (cobler)—an untouchable. Thereafter, both of them left the shop. A few minutes later Bhima and his friend left the shop. They had not gone far, when Ganpat and Bhawania set upon them with bamboos. Malkia ran away, but Bhima received a contused wound across the centre of his forehead exposing the bone. Deputy Inspector Colonna on receipt of information went to the scene and had Bhima removed to the J. J. Hospital. The two accused were arrested the next morning.

Bhima's condition grew worse on Sunday when on a representation made by the Police, Mr. B. N. Athavle, third presidency magistrate proceeded to the hospital to record his statement but he found the patient delirious and no statement could be recorded.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, held an inquest touching the death of Bhima, when after the body was identified, further enquiry was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The hearing was concluded on Wednesday.

Dr. Henry Donnelland, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, said that in the post-mortem examination he found diffused septic meningitis of the base of the spinal cord and the death, in his opinion, was due to septic meningitis following the injury to the skull.

Mulkia Domji who was with the deceased at the time said that the deceased had a quarrel with the two suspects in the tailor's shop and added that whilst they were walking in the street the two suspects struck the deceased with a stick. Witness caught Bhima when Ganput struck the deceased.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from septic meningitis following an injury to the head due to his having been assaulted with a stick by Ganput Dowlatta.

ENQUIRY ON COLABA TRAM DEPOT ACCIDENT.

At the Coroner's Court, the Coroner continued the enquiry regarding the death of Gabaji Ranjooji, a Hindu labourer, who was killed by the collapse of a portion of the roof of the Tramway Company's Depot at Colaba at 10 p.m. on the 13th instant, under the circumstances already reported.

Inspector Naden led the evidence while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Barrister-at-law, was present on behalf of the B. E. S. and Tramway Company.

Hassanally Mahomedkhan, a tram-driver said at 10 o'clock on the night in question he shunted a tram train into the Depot at Colaba. He was going slowly when a piece of iron fell on the rear car. Then a portion of the roof came down and broke the car. A conductor was on the rear platform of the rear car signalling to witness when to move and when to stop. Witness did not hear the noise of the car striking against anything. Witness was about to stop in accordance with the signal from the conductor when the roof fell.

Sakharam Jainarayan, the Conductor said the cars were a good way in the shed when he heard tiles falling and he looked out when a tile fell on his head. Witness jumped into the pit and became unconscious. No one was working alongside the car.

Replying to the Coroner witness said labourers were at work outside the rails. He did not hear the car strike anything. Nothing was in the way when the cars were going backwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, witness said his work for the day was finished. He was the only conductor on the car as it was going into the Depot. He rang the bell immediately after the tiles began to fall. He heard the brake being put on but the cars had not stopped when he jumped off. There were lights in the shed. There was no motor in the second car.

After the evidence had been recorded, the enquiry was adjourned.

FATAL FALL IN SHIP'S HOLD.

On Monday last Raymond Henrique (aged forty) employed as a stevedor's foreman, was working on board the s. s. "Banca" at the Alexandra Dock. He ordered the men under him to arrange the bales of cotton in the hold and himself went and stood on the planks of the hatchway. Suddenly a thud was heard and Henrique was found lying unconscious in the hold. He was immediately taken out and removed to the G. T. Hospital where his skull was found to have been fractured and he died subsequently.

At the Coroner's Court, the Coroner held an inquest on his body, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MYSORE.

NEW DEWAN ON IMPORTANCE OF CO-OPERATION.

The following, para, which is taken from Dewan of Mysore's reply to the deputation of the office-bearers of the Mysore District Congress Committee, on the 15th May last, was not published at the time, and is therefore now given below. Referring to Co-operation, the Dewan said:—"Mr. Setlur, I have received you here not so much for the institution you represent, as for yourself being a subject of His Highness the Maharaja. I do not attack importance to the name or form, but to the spirit which animates you. I thank you for the appreciative terms in which you spoke of my accepting this onerous duty in whose discharge I expect cordial co-operation from you and all other subjects of His Highness. My work concerns all. Everyone is interested in its success. I hope you will use all your influence to maintain cordial co-operation between the Government and the people. The economic and moral improvement of the people is a matter in which His Highness and His Government have always taken great interest. Co-operation from any quarter, provided it is done in the right spirit, is always welcome. I am glad to learn that your sole aim is to do non-political constructive work. It is also one of the chief aims of the Government. I have every confidence that as a loyal subject of His Highness you would always use your influence to keep strictly within those limits."

TAX ON AMUSEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 21.

The Madras Corporation at its last general meeting gave its unanimous consent to a note submitted by its Commissioner recommending levying of a tax on entertainments and other amusements, i.e. theatres, circuses and cinemas.

AN ANOMALY.

POLITICAL VALUE OF INDIAN STATES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with great pain that I have read in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle." An article headed "An Anomaly" and Signed "D. S. P." As D. S. P. wishes, no one disputes the urgent necessity of reforms in the administrations and Governments of Indian States, but one certainly feels, when critics of Indian States give expressions to their views without exactly understanding the political and national value of Indian States, their treaties with the British Indian Government, and their position as "Foreign States." Though a very hard critic of the British Indian Government in respect of their behaviour towards Indian States, in the early days of British advent, I have always held that the British good officials have done more to keep up the political tatus of the Indian States, than the leaders of Political thought in India. With a few honourable exceptions, almost all the leaders of Indian thought have ignored these States; my observation is that those who have taken Western education on old lines, and who have read only one-sided writings of imperialists like Sir Lee Warner and others, and who are taught to believe in Western constitutionalism only, denouncing Eastern form of Government have actually injured Indian States, by spreading false and mischievous ideas about Indian States institution. Those who are blinded by the writings of imperialistic writers have never attempted to know the political and national value of this indigenous institution. They criticise their administrations and Governments without knowing how they are politically weakened, why they are afraid of public movements in their territories, and how they can be made progressive.

I have always believed and maintained in the public, that the rights, which States like Hyderabad, Baroda, Cutch and others possess are more than the rights of the Dominion Status Self-Government. I believe it will take British India, several years before it will secure rights from British Government, equal to those of an Indian State. Unfortunately, neither the Ruling Princes of India, nor their educated people, nor our political leaders are cognizant, how can they be expected to utilize them for the good and in the interest of the country?

If the administrations and Governments of Indian States are not satisfactory, the fault does not lie only with the Princes. I have shown at length in my Balasinor speech, why Indian States are backward and how they can be uplifted. There are several causes of the backwardness of these States. In the first place the Western education which the Princes are compelled to take does not prepare a good Eastern Raja; and hence they do not know exactly how they should move amongst their subjects. The principles of administrations which they are taught are generally based on materialism and so these **Princes do not know how to treat** their subjects religiously as in old days. The mode and habits of living of these Princes are formed on Western lines, and hence there is no love between the Princes and their people as before and the Princes become luxurious. The officials of Indian States, though all Indians, have never cared to nurse these States from patriotic and national point of view. They have generally cared for their post and pay; and to serve this purpose either they have tried to please the Raja, or if need be, political officials of the British Government, or the Government itself. The educated as well as the general subjects of Indian States have always looked to their individual interests and have never cared to suffer for their States and their people. These are the main causes of their weakness. Besides these, there are two more causes:—our leaders' apathy and the ever-changing and time-serving policies of the British Indian Government.

If D. S. P. wants freedom for the subjects of Indian States, he should come out boldly, and suffer like other patriots instead of loudly appealing to Mr. Sastri, and condemning the Indian States. I request writers like D. S. P. to see the Indian States from a patriotic eye, instead of an Imperialistic eye; and they will still find many good things in Indian States.—Yours, etc.

MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.

10, Dhanji Street, June 21.

"FOR SAFETY OF PUBLIC PEACE IN ALLAHABAD"

ARMS LICENSE OF BOMBAY RESIDENT CANCELLED.

Mr. Zahur Ahmed of the Central Khilafat Committee, sends for publication the following:—Mohammed Ishaq, resident of Mau Aima, District Allahabad, is working under the Central Khilafat Commitee in the Khilafat Usmania Press. On the 15th instant he received the following order under a registered cover:—"Whereas it is deemed necessary for the safety of the public peace to cancel the licenses noted below, I hereby order under section 10 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 that the same be cancelled forthwith. Extract from this order should issue by registered post to the licensee concerned with direction that they should within 15 days of the receipt of the order deposit the arms, munitions, etc., covered by the license at the nearest police station, failing which he shall be liable to prosecution under the Act License No. 7 of 1920-21 granted to Mohammed Ishaq of Mau Aima. (Sd.) District Magistrate, Allahabad, dated 25th May 1922.

CINEMA'S BIRTHDAY.

WONDERFUL RECORD OF 29 YEARS.

Mr. Langford Reed contributes the following interesting article in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of May 1st last:—

Many "happy returns" to the cinematograph.

Exactly twenty-nine years ago it made its debut to an amazed and delighted public.

Here is a chronological epitome of its history:—

The first motion picture photograph was taken in 1889 by the late Friese-Greene, an Englishman, who, more than anyone else, should be acknowledged as the inventor of the cinematograph, although Donnisthorpe and Muybridge, and the Frenchman, Lumiere, had conducted experiments before this.

The first public exhibition of a practical form of motion pictures took place on May 1, 1893, when Edison's "Kinetoscope" entertained the first day's visitors to the World's Fair Exhibition, Chicago.

FIRST IN BRITAIN.

The first public exhibition of motion pictures in Great Britain was on February 20, 1896, during a concert given to the students at Finsbury Technical Institute.

The projecting medium was Robert W. Paul's "Theatrograph," a revised form of which, under the name of the "Animatograph," commenced a season at the London Alhambra a few weeks later.

The first company to commence producing film plays in a studio was that formed by Mr. Paul at Muswell Hill, a few months after the debut of his "Animatograph."

Shortly afterwards Mr. Cecil Hepworth, who is still one of our leading producers, followed suit at Walton-on-Thames, as did the Vitagraph Company in America.

"CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS."

The first "Exclusive" film (that is to say, the first which was booked as a special feature) was the Selig Company's "Christopher Columbus," which, in 1912, constituted the programme at the first "Trade Show" of a picture given in Great Britain. This was at the Court Picture Play-house, Tottenham Court-road.

The first picture theatre company to operate in this country was formed in 1908, when three companies were registered having a combined capital of £110,000.

The various cinemas which existed before that year were all built by private effort.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

To-day the total capital invested in the various branches of the British cinematograph industry cannot be much less than £27,000,000, while it may be more.

With regard to the United States, the total invested capital, according to an official statement published some months ago in New York, is not far short of 600,000,000 dollars.

There are approximately 60,000 picture theatres throughout the world, including 15,000 in America and 5,000 in Great Britain.

The average daily attendance for the two countries is 20,000,000 and 7,000,000 respectively.

BOY'S FATAL CINEMA STUNT

A correspondent writes to the "Burma Observer", Rangoon:—"Ba Han aged 13 while playing with another boy named Kin Mg. at a pond near the hospital Twante, was drowned in trying to imitate Eddie Polo's water jump, which was exhibited in a film recently shown at Twante.

INOCULATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw the earnest attention of your readers, lay and medical to Dr. Hadwen's crushing assault in a recent number of London "Truth" (April 5, page 573) on the practice of inoculation for typhoid. What answer does the medical profession make to it? Judging by the examples of medical defence which the editor of "Truth" submits, there is no answer to be given. This being so, "Truth" and "A Wayfarer" in the London "Nation" (April 29, page 148) declare that "inoculation for typhoid stands condemned as quackery" Look, then, at the charges of Dr. Hadwen. They are:—

(1) Protection against typhoid among troops in the war was definitely assured when good water and proper sanitation were secured and disappeared when these conditions were absent. In this latter instance inoculation (which, by the way, is manufactured from excretions of persons suffering from typhoid) proved unavailing.

(2) This was further shown by the fact that the French who introduced compulsory inoculation months before the war but had bad sanitary arrangements, much worse than those of England, developed 113465 cases of typhoid with 12380 deaths by October 1916.

(3) Where on the side of England bad water and no sanitary engineers were available, as at Gallipoli, the soldiers were drafted away in shiploads, sick of fever, though hardly a man had escaped inoculation.

(4) That though in the South African War 328000 troops were inoculated, there were 60,000 cases of typhoid and 8,227 deaths. Again when Lord Roberts, *not the medical authorities*, agitated for better sanitation, the fearful plague was stayed.

(5) That in a specific case, a whole hospital unit in Serbia (all the members of of which were inoculated) were down with typhoid and 19 per cent. died of it.

(6) That serious and lasting injuries were done to thousands of these inoculated men, for whose misfortunes the British taxpayer is paying in pensions.

(7) That these scandals have been hushed up (most scandals are) by disguising or delayed statistics.

(8) That large commercial interests are concerned in this matter. Will the public in India carefully note this?—Yours, etc.

M.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. I. (4) BEAT R. G. A. (0)

Further play in connection with the Harwood League football tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground. As compared with the previous day the attendance was encouraging. The sky was overclouded and threatened rain every moment, but the play was conducted through fairly tolerable conditions as the rain never assumed more serious proportions than a slight drizzle for most part of the time.

The K. S. L. I. and the R. G. A. were the contestants of the day. Both these military teams have good records during the course of this year's tournament. The K. S. L. I. especially has an unbeaten record. Consequently a good day's game and an exciting tussle was expected on the occasion these two teams clashed. Neither did the game that eventuated falsify expectations except in one respect. This was the crumbling up of the defence of the Artillery men. The defeat of the R. G. A. by a score of four goals to nil is in a large measure attributable to the feeble and faulty defence put up by their backs. The R. G. A. forwards also lacked in enterprise. They never seemed to create openings for themselves and on the few occasions they were able to have a good run with the ball their efforts proved futile owing to too much individual efforts. If their passing bouts were not characterised by this individualism and if there was more of play in combination, though not perhaps able to avert defeat, they would at any rate not have been defeated in so signal fashion.

In marked contrast to this was the play of the K. S. L. I. The Infantrymen were strong in every department of the game. Their defence ever on the alert to check threatening movements was never caught napping, their half-back line judiciously fed the forwards with balls, the forwards in their turn played a very good game. Their attacking operations proceeded with the smooth working characteristic of well-oiled machinery and but for the fact that some of the shooting went wide, they would have been able to register more goals to their credit.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. from the start the K. S. L. I. looked winners. Their forwards soon managed to confine operations to the goal area of the R. G. A. Lee, Newman and Millard were always prominent in attack while the two wing forwards White and Henson were responsible for brilliant runs along the wings and clever centrings at the right moment. Heates the R. G. A. right full-back played a good game of defence for his side. The defence of the others were often at fault and as a result four goals were bagged by the K. S. L. I. forwards. The R. G. A. forwards were never conspicuous in attack and their failure to adequately engage the K. S. L. I. forwards naturally caused heavy strain on the defence capacities of their back line. At the close of the game the score stood.

K. S. L. I. ..... 4 goals.
R. G. A. ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

K. S. L. I.

Goal: Sgt. Smith; Full Backs: Sgt. Evans; Sgt. Oliver; Half Backs: Sgt. Flavel; Lieut. Carter; Woodham; Forwards: Pt. White; Lee; Newman; Millard Henson.

R. G. A.

Rankin; Keates, Reams; Sgt. Grant, Gr. Kenneth, St. Tyler; Barker, West, Bond, Saxon and Fayson.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bengal United kick off 5-45 p.m.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

PROF. RAMMURTI TO START AN INSTITUTION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 21.

Prof. Rammurti was here to address the students of the Gujrat Mahavidyalaya National College. He declared his intention to start an institution for imparting instruction in physical development.

The third Gandhi day was observed by the students of Gujrat Mahavidyalaya by selling khaddar to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

FALSE KHADDAR.

A WARNING FROM BEZWADA.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Bezwada writes:—"It has been brought to our notice that some persons from Bezwada and other places have been canvassing orders for Khaddar, in and about Bombay, pretending to possess Congress certificates. The public are hereby warned that no such certificates have been issued as yet. We intend to certify to some reliable shops and we shall let the public know in time when we have done so."

BULANDSHAHAR DIST. POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

The District Political Conference of Bulandshahar will be held at Khurja on 28th instant under the presidentship of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

A Jamshedpur message of June 20th states:—The Governor of Bihar and Orissa who is paying a short visit to Jamshedpur arrived this evening by motor from Chaibassa being welcomed by town Administrator and others. He will inspect the Tata Work and other manufacturing concerns established here. (A. P.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 22, 1922.

THE SITUATION IN BOKHARA

The Associated Press telegram from Peshawar, which we published yesterday, concerning recent events in Eastern Turkestan describes "the future course of operations" as "obscure." Everything future is obscure for us poor mortals. It is the present situation that we ask to have elucidated and the message in question leaves it, where it found it, in a condition of considerable obscurity. We can well believe that "it is not easy to construct a coherent story from the mass of travellers' tales which are the only sources of information available," and that "there appears to be a good deal of popular sympathy in Afghanistan for the Mussalman forces which are in revolt," and which are led by Enver Pasha? But that the said Mussalman forces are "in revolt against the atheistic principles of Bolshevism," strikes us as exceedingly improbable. A little knowledge of the point of view of Muslims in international politics, and of the divers currents in the movement known as Bolshevism might have enabled the Associated Press correspondent to throw light upon the situation in Eastern Turkestan instead of merely stating it as a conundrum. Muslims judge by conduct not by professions. A Power which professed religious principles but failed to keep its solemn promise when it made one would be for them an atheistic Power, and a Power which kept its solemn promise when it made one would be better, even though it might make no profession of religion.

Now the Soviet Government of Moscow promised self-determination in the fullest sense to all the peoples which composed the former Russian Empire. Lenin and the real Communists were perfectly sincere in that promise and still desire its fulfilment. Enver, in Russian politics, is Lenin's man. But a host of ex-Czarist officials are in the Russian service now as Bolsheviks, and after the manner of turncoats, they out-Herod Herod in their Bolshevism, always with a Czarist or despotic tendency to impose the Russian yoke on everybody; and this pan-Slavist element is strongest where the Moscow Soviet Government's control of policy is weakest, i.e., in regions such as Eastern Turkestan which are remote from Moscow, and over which the Moscow Government has ceased to claim control, leaving the population to determine their own future government. The policy which has been pursued of late in Eastern Turkestan is not at all the policy of Lenin. It aimed at imposing Russian Bolshevism upon a Muslim people, who had been granted self-determination in the fullest sense by the authorities of Moscow. It is against that tendency, which is against the policy of Bolshevism properly so-called, that the Muslim peoples have revolted under Enver's leadership. We cannot help remarking with satisfaction that Enver Pasha, who used to be depicted in our wartime propaganda as the worst of atheists, has now become the champion of Islam "against the atheistic principles of Bolshevism." The first picture was false, and we believe the second is no less so. He is merely fighting in alliance with the more enlightened Russian Bolsheviks against a jingo clique no more enlightened than our own Imperialists to prevent the ruin of the Russo-Muslim Alliance which he regards as of supreme importance to Islam and Turkey.

The telegram concludes with these weighty but guarded words: "It would, however, be most unsafe to assume that the Russians have neither the intention nor the power to regain control of the situation." In the complete obscurity in which the writer found himself it must have seemed unsafe to assume anything; but, knowing, as we do, the immense—nay, paramount—importance which the present rulers of Russia attach to the goodwill and good opinion of the Muslim world, we think that we may venture to assume that they will not be very hard on Enver Pasha, their own agent, and that it is only the authorities of the so-called Soviet Republic of Bokhara which he has to reckon with, though "the future course of operations is obscure."

INDIANS IN NATAL.

The frantic efforts of the European community in Natal which frankly aim at driving the Asiatics bag and baggage from the soil of South Africa have once more been renewed in the shape of three Ordinances which bear an undisguised stamp of racial hostility and colour prejudice. More than ever the Whites are now desperately bent upon cleanly sweeping out the coloured people from South Africa. It is an historical fact that Natal owes its present prosperity to Indian labour. Apart from the inherent right of Indians to equal citizenship, no recollection, however, of past obligations seems to have any effect in inducing the Whites to shake off their deep-rooted racial animosity. The European settlers in Natal have launched a fresh campaign against Asiatics by the enactment of two pieces of anti-Indian legislation which, along with Mr. Mackeurtan's segregation scheme, are calculated to deprive Indians of the vestiges of rights that they still possess as domiciled residents.

The Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance and the Townships Franchise Ordinance were passed by the Natal Provincial Council last year; but, thanks to some technical difficulties, they were vetoed by the Governor-General. The implacable Whites have secured the passing of these Ordinances again this year and if no higher authority intervene, the Indian community will be soon confronted with *fait accompli*. The Rural Dealers' Licensing Ordinance provides for Licensing Boards composed of persons of European descent, who alone enjoy parliamentary franchise, to grant trading licenses, the decision of the Boards to be final. The Indians will be deprived of the right of appealing to a higher authority against the decision of a licensing board. The measure, if sanctioned, will render the Indian community commercially helpless and throw them at the mercy of their European rivals in the market. The Township Franchise Ordinance deprives the Indians of the right to vote even at the Municipal elections, the parliamentary franchise already being denied to them. These Ordinances in themselves are enough to reduce the Indians to the intolerable position of political and commercial helotry. But the last Ordinance empowering "the Corporation of Durban to pursue the policy of racial segregation and to insert in pursuance of that policy a clause in the titles of Corporation lands sold at public auction or otherwise forbidding an Indian to become an owner or transferee of the land in question or to reside or occupy it," will complete the tragedy. As the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau says in his telegram to the Viceroy:

"The Rural Licensing Ordinance takes away the right of appeal and enables committee of Europeans to refuse arbitrarily granting of licenses and thus is likely to lead partially to the compulsory expatriation and elimination of Indians from Natal.

"The Town Franchise Ordinance takes away the existing rights enjoyed by the Indian community in Natal for many years past and strikes at the very roots of the unity of the Empire on the ground that India was not a self-governing country at the date of the South African Union in 1909, which was and still is due to no fault of hers, and thus places India in a worse position not only than Europeans but also some Asiatics who do not belong to the Empire."

"Where is all this to end?"—That is the question which every true lover of justice asks himself. The Indians were invited to South Africa on certain definite conditions and were promised rights as domiciled citizens as soon as their period of indenture was over. Are they now to be treated in this treacherous manner? Will not the measures, if sanctioned and executed, be tantamount to stabbing our confiding countrymen in the back? The persistent endeavour on the part of the Natal authorities to consign Indians to a condition of perpetual degradation is sufficient to shake off the lingering belief even of those people who look to them for a fair and equitable settlement. "The Natal Witness" thus exposes the inconsistency of the advocates of the Anti-Asiatic measures: "The Asiatics must go," exclaimed Sir Aba Bailey, but even he did not condescend to explain how they must be got rid of, and he had one of the smartest rejoinders ever given in the House when Mr. Meeriman reminded him that not so long ago during the Chinese labour agitation he was shouting "The Asiatics must come."

The situation is getting unbearably acute. It remains to be seen how far the Government of India exert themselves to safeguard the rights of our countrymen in South Africa. No more just and cogent case was ever presented before any Government to fight out for its nationals. We draw the attention of the Government to the remarks of the "Natal Witness" refering to the unjustified attitude of the Whites: "It was we who invited the Indians here for our own benefit and it is, therefore, ridiculous now to act as if we are the unwilling victims of Indian aggressiveness." The Indian problem in South Africa is one of the questions on the proper solution of which depends the worth of Britain's promises. The question of Indians in Natal has become one of the acid tests of Government's sincerity.

Notes of the Day

Another Proposed Enquiry.

A special cable to a morning contemporary suggests that the French Government is delaying the progress of arrangements for a Committee of Enquiry into allegation against the Turks. We sincerely trust the information is accurate. The conspiracy of which the proposed enquiry is the outward and visible sign has its chief enemy in the passage of time since the Greeks, given sufficient opportunity, are sure to spoil their friends' little game. This is because the Greeks are unable, apparently, to curb their bloodlust and passion for real atrocities. Already, the bombardment of Samsoun has prejudiced the entire case in favour of the Turks—though this vile atrocity contrary to all the usages of civilized war has been merely and mildly "deprecated" by Britain's Government. The same special cable to a contemporary, which conveys the suggestion alluded to above, declares that the Greeks have attacked another open and undefended Turkish town from the sea—presumably with another bombardment. If France's obstructionist tactics are as suggested, and if they persist just a short while longer, the whole sorry intrigue against the Turks will be rendered futile by the actions of the Greeks. In the meantime, we suggest that the Central Khilafat Committee of India might do worse than issue an authoritative demand that any Allied inquiry into alleged Turkish atrocities must be accompanied by an enquiry into the Greek bombardment of Samsoun and other Turkish coast-towns and villages if the British Cabinet is to make any attempt at all to clear itself from the charge of phill-hellenism expressly levelled against it by the Islamic world. If such a demand is ignored, as it is likely to be ignored, the ignoring will add to the already overwhelming evidence of partiality on the part of the Coalition in favour of Greece.

Clumsy.

Relations between Great Britain and France continue to be strained. We gather this from the insistence by Reuter's agency on the friendly tone of British newspaper comments on M. Poincare's latest visit, on the cordiality that prevailed at a luncheon at Downing Street which M. Poincare attended, on the emphasising by M. Poincare, when placing a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior, that he was cementing "an unalterable friendship" between France and England and finally on the Paris newspapers' declaration that the Entente still lives as was demonstrated by the Verdun celebrations. The fact that all these messages, each insisting upon the friendship, existing between England and France should have reached us in India on a single day is, we fear eloquent. The protestations are a great deal too emphatic, and this can only mean that France and England are even nearer a rupture than they have hitherto been. There is something pathetic about the way news-mongers cling to the delusion that the newspaper readers of the world are guileless folk readily impressed by clumsy propaganda of this sort. If a man were preoccupied with other thoughts and comparative stranger button-holed him to insist repeatedly that the button-holer had never picked a pocket, the suspicions of the erstwhile preoccupied one would most assuredly be aroused. His first action would be to search his own pockets and then the pockets of the protesting stranger. Somewhat similar is the reaction of the average newspaper reader to repeated cabled affirmations that cordial relations between England and France remain unbroken.

A Futile Agitation.

The "Associated Press" has told us that a gathering of Rajas, Zemindars and Taluqdars is to be held at Lucknow next month with a view to urging the extension of Sir Harcourt Butler's term of office in the United Provinces. To-day we publish elsewhere a singularly futile letter which repeats the arguments so obligingly circulated by the "Associated Press" telegram. The letter may be summarised as arguing that because in some matters Sir Harcourt Butler has been less reactionary than he might have been, he should have his term of office extended. This suggests that a ruler or a man is to be judged not by his glaring faults as an administrator but by such virtues as he may happen to possess. By this process of reasoning, General Dyer's admittedly good work as a soldier on the Frontier should have removed him from all possibility of censure for the ghastly crime of Jallianwalla Bagh. Or, because the German ex-Kaiser was admittedly a patron of the arts and music, he deserves to be restored to the throne of the German Empire. If our correspondent's methods of judging men and their deeds become popular, no man will be called to account for a gross mistake if he can prove that he has done some good actions in the past. Our correspondent, and the others who desire Sir Harcourt Butler's regime to be extended, must, if they are consistent, agitate also for the recall to service of every Government clerk or employe dismissed for incompetence or neglect during Sir Harcourt's term of office if the dismissed men can produce evidence of good work done prior to the errors that induced their dismissal. Sir Harcourt Butler's administration has been condemned even by the Liberal League of his province—a body organised under the aegis of the Governor and all his bureaucrats. Only certain zemindars and taluqdars desire an extension of Sir Harcourt's term of office and the desire seems evidence of fear that another and wiser ruler will scorn to sacrifice the interests of the tenantry of the United Provinces to the end of retaining the "loyalty" and "goodwill" of certain powerful landowners. Such meagre virtues as Sir Harcourt has displayed as a ruler—they have been passive virtues only bred of weakness rather than wisdom—cannot by any stretch of futile reasoning be held to outweigh the gigantic folly of his policy of Repression against which even his own Rai Bahadurs have inveighed. If this mischievous agitation for the extension of Sir Harcourt's term succeeds, the Reforms will have been struck another shattering blow revealing the cant and hollowness of their pretensions to any real regard for the feelings of the people of India—the "dumb mute masses" so beloved of Lord Sydenham.

Kathiawar Political Conference.

The decision of the organisers of the Kathiawad Political Conference to hold the sessions in Bombay by the end of this month has been not a minute too early in view of the recent political development in that peninsula. Some of those States are notorious backwaters of reaction. The arbitrary and autocratic measures of the rulers have been frequently the subject of denunciation in the Press and on the platform. But the recent notification of the Government of Bombay modifying the definition of section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code so as to include in its application the ruler or the administration of any State in India in addition to his Majesty's Government and extending this provision to all Agency areas has aggravated the situation. The deportation of two Kathiawar workers from Rajkot without assigning any reasons has given an unmistakable proof of the arbitrary powers the executive wields in the Agency areas. The recent Government order is fraught with the gravest danger to the liberties of individuals residing in the Agency areas under British protection. While the claim is advanced that the Indian legislature is being made responsible to Indian opinion the propriety of the order of the Government of Bombay becomes all the more questionable. The inevitable result of the notification will be to stifle all legitimate agitation in the Agency areas and to place public workers entirely at the mercy of the Agency executive. Along with many glaring disabilities under which the people of the Indian States are labouring the Conference will have also to deal with the question of the unlimited and autocratic powers exercised by the Agency executive and the arbitrary and irresponsible nature of their administration. To the leaders in India it has become a patent fact that it is the robust sense of democracy that is deplorably wanting in the Indian States. The Conference, it is hoped, will suggest measures calculated to bring about a better understanding between the Indian rulers and their "subjects" and draw the attention of the former to their responsibilities towards those committed to their care. When the tide of democracy is sweeping over the whole world it is criminal folly to adhere to mediæval ways of one man's rule. Autocracy has been doomed in the Indian States as well as British India and the test of statesmanship on the part of Indian rulers will be the readiness with which and the extent to which they, in consultation with the wishes of the people, adapt the administration to the requirements of the times.

ENGLAND & TURKEY

THE OBSTACLE TO PEACE.

(By AHMED RUSTEM BEY Formerly Turkish Ambassador to U. S.)

The armistice closing the period of military hostilities between Turkey and the Entente Powers was signed on the 30th of September 1918. Since then three and a half years have elapsed and peace has not been concluded yet. Nay worse. A new war was initiated by the Powers against Turkey which is still being waged in Anatolia, causing tremendous bloodshed and devastation and wantonly prolonging the martyrdom of the Turkish people.

Why this onslaught? Because, though exhausted and bleeding from every limb, Turkey, making a heroic effort which ranks among the highest manifestations of patriotism, had sprung to her feet resolved to die rather than to submit to the Treaty of Sevres, that iniquitous pact devised in view of her dismemberment and enslavement by the Entente Powers, whose triumph in the great war was to establish the reign of Right and Justice! Turkey's refusal to comply with the arbitrary and malignant peace conditions of a group of Powers which in the flush of victory broke away from every kind of restraint, revealing unfathomable depths of wickedness in the western heart—her refusal to sign what was practically her death warrant, was treated as a sign of presumption and insolence, and as an intolerable act of rebellion. Therefore, must she be beaten into submission! Therefore must the Greek, her worst enemy, hands still dripping with the blood of the massacred Muculmans of Smyrna, be again let loose against her, his savage hordes equipped and financed by the self-appointed "Arbiters of the World," sitting in mock judgment on the vanquished and challenging the wrath of Heaven by the prostitution of their victory to the vilest ends.

But the despised Turkish people proved itself worthy of its ancestors. Falling back on the memories of a great past, it stood its ground firmly, though fighting against tremendous odds. Having found in Moustapha Kemal Pasha, a leader of exceptional ability who succeeded in creating a national army and Government instinct with the determination not to yield, it has successfully defied for three years the direct and indirect efforts of the formidable Entente to reduce it to subjection—a wonderful achievement and one that few other nations could have accomplished under similar condition. Inded, Nationalist Turkey forced the Entente to enter into negotiations with her and no doubt a peace fully recognizing her rights would have been concluded long ago, were it not that England, who exercises a preponderating influence in the Councils of the victorious group, will not consent to an arrangement that will free the Turkish people from the domination of the West, or more exactly speaking which will permit it to recover health and strength.

French & Italian Good-will.

France, yielding as much to admiration for the heroic resistance of Turkey which has shown her to be fully worthy of her inherent right to live an independent life within her own borders, as to the persuasion of Angora's strong arm and to a better comprehension of her interest, has evacuated Cilicia and handed back this territory to its rightful owner, by virtue of a local arrangement concluded with the latter. In fact, she would go the whole length of what principle and honour demand of the Allies, and have Turkey enjoy the full benefit of the Wilsonian doctrine. But her good will is arrested by British opposition. Reconsidering her policy after the armistice Italy renounced her share of the territorial spoils of Turkey, as fixed by the secret treaty of 1916 and 1917 and remained content with stipulating for herself economic privileges in the Treaty of Sevres. To this decision she remained faithful, evacuating Adalia and quite recently the Valley of the Meander. She would not have abandoned the role of champion of Turkish rights which she has taken up with manifest sincerity, playing it consistently for over two years, had not the present English Government brought pressure to bear upon her. Mr. Lloyd George's Government it is then which in the last analysis is responsible for the attitude adopted collectively by the Entente Powers towards Turkey. It acts as a deliberate stumbling block to the restoration of peace in the Near East. That is the outstanding fact of the situation.

British Attitude.

No doubt, the sturdy defence of the Turkish cause by the Musulmans of India supported by their Hindu compatriots, induced the English Government to behave in a less cruel and offensive way towards Turkey than at first. Its tone became more conciliatory. But it was only throwing a veil over its innate hostility to Ottomanism. As a matter of fact it never swerved from its initial plan of reducing the Turkish State to such territorial and economic conditions as would paralyze the wonderful powers of recuperation of the Turkish people. This, in order to prevent Turkey from playing in the future the Imperial role in Asia with which her regeneration would automatically invest her, by bringing into free play the forces of racial and religious attraction of which she is the centre. To-day Turkey does not intend and is not in a position to practice an irredentist policy, nor would the sister peoples respond too readily to such call. But her development into a prosperous and powerful State within her strictly national frontiers will act as an irresistible stimulant to the law of racial affinity and the sentiment of Musulman solidarity, on both sides, and determine eventually the union of Touranian, Iranian and Arabian Islam in the shape of a confederation under Turkish presidency, stretching from the Mediterranian and the Red Sea to the Pontus, Euxinus and from the Aegean to the frontier of India. This Mr. Lloyd George's Government foresees and this it has decided to prevent at all costs. That is the secret of its irreducible hostility to Turkey.

England's choice.

Two policies were open to England in this

(Continued on page 8,)

SOUTH IRISH ELECTION

SUCCESS OF PRO-TREATY CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The South Irish electors continue to show themselves strongly protreaty. Mr. Sean O'Kelly, formerly Sinn Fein Ambassador in Paris, is the only Republican elected in Dublin, where the other eleven seats have been distributed among seven Coalitionists, three Independents and one Labourite, all supporters of the treaty. Mr. O'Kelly was only elected after the sixth and final count. The counting of votes for the county of Dublin was adjourned till three in the morning, because sixty-four ballot papers were missing; otherwise the protreaty candidates, Mr. Darrel Figgis and the Labourite Mr. Johnson who easily headed the poll, would have been formally declared elected.

Mr. Griffith, the President of Dail Eireann headed the poll in the County of Cavan. Other results in the Provinces are equally striking.

The Protreaty candidates elected include one Labour, two Coalitionists and one of the farmer's party at Carlow and Kilkenny, where both the Coalition Republicans were defeated, and four protreaty Coalitionists, two Coalition Republicans and one Labourite. In Galway, where the anti-treaty extremist, Mr. Liam Mellowes, was defeated.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

The position of the parties at five this evening was; Protreaty Coalition 47, Coalition Republicans 26, Labour 10, Independents, 12. The changes have been at the expense of the Republicans.

IRISH PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

ANALYSIS OF DUBLIN CITY VOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Under the system of proportional representation in the Irish elections, votes transferred from the surplus obtained by Mr. Griffith in Cavan secured the return of Pro.—treaty candidates Mr. Cole and Mr. Milroy. Mr. Gavan Duffy in a statement on says the elections have shown that the proportional representation has come to stay in Ireland.

An analysis of votes in Dublin City gives: 72,285 for the treaty and 10,921 against the treaty. The independent and Labour candidates are greatly encouraged by the results. Thus only one Labour nominee in one constituency, polled more than the two quotas sufficient to elect two Labourites under proportional representation.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The position of the parties in South Irish elections late to-night is; Pro-treaty Coalition 51; Republican Coalition 31; Labour 14; Independent 10; Farmers 3. Joint Panel nominee one. Returns are still incomplete.

MR. CHURCHILL POSTPONES HIS STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons to-day that he would postpone the statement which he was to have made on the Irish situation on Thursday, because the discussion on the Irish affairs at present might be prejudicial to public interest, as there were so many uncertain factors.

MURDER OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

IRISH GOVT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Churchill in an answer to the questions in the House of Commons said that the Provisional Irish Government was continuing to make enquiries with regard to the murder of three British officers who were kidnapped at Macroom but he regretted to say they had hitherto been unable to trace the person responsible for the outrage. Mr. Churchill emphasised that the British Government would not relinquish its efforts to secure punishment of the murderers of the servants of the Crown. It was quite impossible for the Irish Free State to retain its position as a civilised Government unless it took measures to apprehend and to punish persons guilty of breaking a solemn pact between the representatives of the two countries by treacherous and brutal murders. There could be no question whatever of drawing aveil over such acts.

MORE IRISH MURDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

Two men were shot dead in Belfast. One man was killed and another seriously injured in Bally Brick near Newry and also one man killed and another seriously injured in Rathfriland in County Down.

SIR JAMES CRAIG AT STORMOUNT CASTLE.

A MIDNIGHT ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

Sir James and Lady Craig last night inspected their new home Stormount Castle. After they left, an attack was opened from the adjoining woods at midnight to which sentries replied by rifle fire. Police arrived and searched the woods but failed to discover or trace the attackers.

ECHO OF WASHINGTON.

VALUE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Bill providing for carrying out of the Washington treaties respecting the limitation of the naval armaments and the protection of the non-combatants at sea in wartime.

Lord Lee in the course of a speech said the United States Government had practically completed the ratification of the treaties and France and Italy had introduced ratification bills in their parliaments. Japan, where parliamentary ratification was not required, was awaiting the ratification by other Powers but presumably there would be no question with regard to the Japanese ratification especially as principal Japanese delegates at Washington were ardent supporters of the Treaty. As regards the British Empire, the ratification was a matter of course.

Lord Lee emphasised that the treaty surrendered the historic British supermacy of the seas in a spirit of trust and interests of world peace and solvency. Such a freewill offer was without a parallel in the history but a wholehearted Anglo-American agreement of naval equality was perhaps worth more to the British security than a mere numerical superiority in ships and men.

"We are running, at any rate a theoretical risk", said Lord Lee, "but we are giving effect to the treaties without awaiting a ratification by other Powers because without mutual trust the Washington agreements will inevitably break down. The world will be thrown back into a welter of suspicion and naval shipbuilding will bringing it to a financial ruin.

CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APPROVES WASHINGTON TREATIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Ottawa.—The House of Commons has approved the Washington treaties.

BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE.

"CIVIL AVIATION ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The outcry in certain newspapers in regard to an alleged inadequacy of Britain's air defence was reflected in the House of Commons to-day when Seely affirmed that the Royal Air Force reserve to be provided by Civil aviation had almost entirely disappeared and consequently the British defensive power in air was dangerously low.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Government was alive to the importance to national security of developments in aviation and was considering the position. Serious questions were involved but this must not be taken to indicate that the defensive power necessarily depended upon civil aviation to more than a limited degree.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY

CALLS ON STATE SHARES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

The Standing Committee ordered the Bill to be reported without amendment to the House of Commons authorising payment not exceeding £950,000 to meet the calls on State shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Sir John Baird stated that the money would be wholly for development in Persia. The proposal that the Company's vessels should be registered as British evoked a lengthy discussion. Sir J. Baird advised against the amendment which was withdrawn.

AUSTRALIAN MARCONI CONTRACT.

NO SHARES HELD BY BRITISH POST OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Pike Pease replying to Mr. Hurd said the British Post Office had no share in the Australian Marconi contract, except the necessary co-operation involved by the contemplated communication with a station in Britain. Contracts bearing on the Empire wireless scheme were being considered. Mr. Hurd asked if it was a fact that Australia was out of the wireless chain. Mr. Pike Pease replied in the negative.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN WILLIAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The death is announced of Mr. John Williams, Labour M.P. for Gower division of Glamorganshire.

ALLEGED TURKISH ATROCITIES.

NEED FOR IMPARTIAL INQUIRY.

LONDON MOSLEM LEAGUE'S LETTER TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

The Committee of the London Moslem League has sent a letter to the Foreign Office with regard to the proposed enquiry into the alleged atrocities in Anatolia. The letter emphasises the necessity of absolute impartiality between Greeks and Turks and that all devastations and massacres by Greeks in Asia Minor should be strictly and impartially investigated, including the report of Greek atrocities in Anatolia alleged by two members of the American Relief Commission, a copy of which has been sent to the Committee by an unofficial representative of the Angora Government in London. The Committee deplore and condemn any cruelty against the Greeks of Pontus, but say the conduct of the Pontine Greeks should be strictly investigated, as the Turks allege a serious rising of Pontine Greeks was organised when the Turks were fighting for their lives in the region of the Sakaria River.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

The letter suggests that the arrangements for properly safeguarding the interests of minorities would be materially facilitated by Greek evacuation of Asia Minor and East Thrace and the withdrawal of Allied troops from Constantinople as a preliminary to a just settlement with Turkey. The most effective guarantee for the protection of minorities in Asia Minor is to allow Anatolia to be opened up to outside enterprise which the Turks are seeking. The Committee draws attention to the danger of an unfriendly policy to Turkey. The principles of Islam are fundamentally opposed to Bolshevist doctrines and it would be a real disaster to the Empire if the Moslems of western Asia were forced by any action from Europe into the arms of Bolshevists. The letter concludes by again urging the inclusion of at least one prominent Moslem British subject in the commission of enquiry.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAMSUN.

CHANGES OF PEACE IMPAIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth replying to Commander Kenworthy said, Government, while considering the bombardment of Samsun by the Greeks as technically justified, deeply regretted the incident as likely to impair chances of peace. Steps were being taken to ensure that the Greek Government should be informed of this view in the hope such bombardments would not be repeated.

WELCOME HOME.

ADMIRALTY'S MESSAGE TO PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The Admiralty have sent a wireless message to the Prince of Wales on the Renown welcoming him home and saying the whole navy has followed his arduous tour with the greatest interest and admiration and sincerely congratulates H.R.H. on the success which he has everywhere achieved.

The Admiralty expresses its deep thankfulness at his safe return.

The Prince replied by wireless sincerely thanking the Admiralty for the kind message and saying he had met most of the ships of the naval squadrons belonging to the stations he had passed on his voyage, and was much impressed with their efficiency.

THE PRINCE ARRIVES AT PLYMOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

H. M. S. the "Renown" with the Prince of Wales on board has arrived at Plymouth.

LATER.

H. M. S. the 'Renown' escorted in the Channel by bebagged destroyers, arrived at Plymouth at 5-15 in the evening. The Street of Plymouth to which the visitors have been pouring in all day long, are packed. Fifty thousand people assembled on Hoe cheered the "Renown" tumultuously as the vessel entered the harbour.

PROGRESS THROUGH THE HARBOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

When the "Renown" escorted by five destroyers took up a position inside Plymouth breakwater a salute of 21 guns was fired and all ships in the harbour dressed the flags while the aeroplanes flow overhead.

The Duke of York boarded the "Renown" to greet his brother and the warship subsequently proceeded to the Keyham dockyard where she will remain during the night. The cheering crowds watched the ship's progress through the harbour the Prince gave a dinner on board the "Renown" at which the Duke of York and the ship's officers were present. H. R. H. will disembark to-morrow morning.

NON-RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

REPRESENTED BY 25 COUNTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Hague.—The full British delegation had a meeting in the Palace hotel this morning. The Empire delegates will depart in a day or two leaving their interests in the hands of the British representatives. The Dutch Foreign Minister, van Karneseck is to-day formally intimating to Russia the composition of a non-Russian Commission on which, counting the Dominions as a part of Britain, 25 countries will be represented, mostly by two delegates, each, Britain is represented by Sir Lloyd Greame and Mr. Hilton Young, Italy by Baron Avezzina and Dr. Giannini, Belgium by Baron Cartier and Golopin Japan by Mr. Sato, Councillor of Embassy and Mr. Sekiga of the Ministry of Finance. The names of French delegates have not yet been announced.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Col. Amery, Lt.-Col. Leslie Wilson and Lord Salvesen have been sworn in as Privy Councillors.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR L. BEAUMONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont.

Admiral Sir Lewis Anthony Beaumont was born in 1847. He served in the Arctic Expedition in 1875-76; was Rear-Admiral in 1897, Naval Attache for Europe in 1882, Private Secretary to the Earl of Northbrook in 1888-1885, first Lord of Admiralty and High Commissioned to Europe in 1894, A.D.C. to Queen in 1895-97; First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King in 1911.

DAVIS CUP DOUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

In the Davis Cup Doubles at Roehampton Kingscote and Riseley beat Italians Robecco and Colombo 6/1, 6/4, 6/0. The British Isles thus enter the third round of contests.

INDIA BEATS RUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

India has beaten Rumania in Davis Cup contest.

INDIA ENTERS SECOND ROUND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

At Breckenham to-day in the first round of the Davis Cup A. H. Fyzee beat Misu (Rumania) 4/6, 6/1, 6/1, 7-5 and A. A Fyzee beat Stern (Rumania) 6/2, 6/2, 6/1. A. H. Fyzee and C. Ramaswami beat Stern and Hisu in doubles 6/2, 6/4. India thus enters a second round of contest. Misu deteriorated after the first set and Fyzee won easily. Stern was better than yesterday but was obviously outclassed. Doubles proved similarly an easy task for India. British pairs volleying and Riseley's terrific service wore down Italians and Britishers then had it all their own way.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The Open Golf Championship was continued at Sandwich to-day in a fine strong breeze. The feature of day's play was the brilliance of the contestants from overseas. The best qualifying scores were;

Kirkwood and Hagen 147, Hutchinson 149, Boomer 151, Mitchell and Vardon 152, Barnes and Havers 154, Tolley and Ray 156, Taylor 159, Duncan 160, Amateur Wethered went round in 152. Braid did not qualify.

CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Yorkshire were beaten by Notts by an innings and 75 runs. In the first innings, Richmond took six wickets for fifty; Whysall scored 78 and George Gunn seventy-four; and Staples took four wickets for twelve runs in the second innings for Notts.

Kent beat Worcestershire by an innings and 234 runs. For Kent, Hardinge made 151; Seymour 170; and in the second innings Woolley took six for thirty-one.

Warwickshire beat Northampton by four wickets.

AFFAIRS OF THE "QUEST."

IN THE HANDS OF CHANCERY COURT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

Capetown.—Speaking at the Mayor's luncheon to the crew of the "Quest," Commander Wild said that the affairs of expedition were now in the hands of the Chancery Court. All he could do was to get the "Quest" home as quickly as possible.

MR. SASTRI'S OPTIMISM.

EFFORTS FOR INDIANS IN QUEENSLAND.

CONFIDENT OF IMPROVING THEIR STATUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Brisbane.—Mr. Sastri in a interview said he was enthusiastic about his wonderful reception in Australia and he was confident his mission would prove a success and that he would be able to improve the political status of his countrymen in Australia. There were four or five hundred Indians in Queensland, some of whom were employed in sugar and banana industries until a few years ago, when two acts were passed absolutely prohibiting the employment of any but the white labour. It seemed hard to deny the Indians an access to their former occupations. Mr. Sastri added that although no official pronouncement in favour of granting his requests had hitherto been made, indications were distinctly good and a favourable consideration of them seemed likely.

COST OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Replying to Col. Yate in the House of Commons with regard to the difference in the cost of the administration of the Central and the Provincial Governments in India before and after the institution of Reforms, Lord Winterton said he had received certain figures from the Indian Government in March but they were misleading as they were not prepared on a uniform basis and he had, therefore, telegraphed asking for their revision which involved a reference to severak provinces. He would furnish the figures as soon as possible.

Replying to Mr. Hogge, Earl Winterton said the officers of the Indian Medical Service in the permanent civil employment were permitted to retire on proportionate pensions if they were unable to be re-employed militarily. He was corresponding with the Indian Government with regard to the applicability of these conditions to the officers who by the reason of the length and the nature of their civil employment had reasonable expectation of their continuance but white labour. It seemed hard to therein until they normally retired.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

CLOSED ON MONDAY NIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The lists of the new Indian Government loan of 12½ millions sterling at 5½ per cent at 98 closed last night. The underwriters take sixty-three per cent of the loan quoted at one 10⅜ discount.

POOR RESULT NOT SURPRISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The poor result of the Indian Loan is not surprising because the issue appeared when the giltedgeds were in the throes of liquidation. Moreover the process of reducing the outstanding British Treasury Bills has been less rapid than it was a few months ago and consequently less money is available for reinvestment. Opion is expressed that the investors will soon steadily absorb the security of this class. The closing quotation was seven eights per cent. discount.

LOSS OF "BLUE SKY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The wreckage from the drifter 'Blue Sky' has been washed ashore near Margate. The inquest on the body believed to be that of the naval rating was adjourned in the hope it would be identified. The chief coastguard of Birchington said the nature of the wreckage indicated that the damage was not the result of a storm.

CAPSIZING OF "AVIARE."

37 LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

Hamburg.—It is officially stated that 37 lives have been lost by the capsizing of the "Aviare" on the 17th, while the vessel was being towed out of dock.

GENEVA-MOSCOW AEROPLANE SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

Geneva.—Aeroplane service between Geneva and Moscow starts regularly from July 1st.

A ROYAL VICEROY FOR INDIA.

THE AGA KHAN'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

The "Times" in a leading article says the reality of the country's feeling that it owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Prince of Wales and the King is well shown in the Viceroy's message to the Prince. It is latent too in the interesting suggestion made in an article by the Aga Khan that the ties uniting India to the Royal House should be strengthened by the appointment as a permanent non-political royal Viceroy of one of the sons of the King-Emperor, who would have to be ready to give India the best years of his life. The fact that such a suggestion has been made is a striking proof of the strongly favourable impression the Prince left behind.

CHARGE OF CREATING DISAFFECTION.

ACCUSED TENDERS APOLOGY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 21.

At Egmore police court one M. A. Snahul Hameed, printer and publisher carrying on business in Triplicane who was prosecuted under 153A for creating disaffection between Parsis on one side and Hindus and Mahomedans on the other by publishing leaflets in Tamil and Urdu on the day of the Prince of Wales' visit to Madras touching the incidents of the day and appealing to the public to boycott the Wellington cinema, whose proprietor was a Parsi stating that on account of Parsis only, they suffered a lot of troubles in Bombay, submitted an apology assuring that he will hereafter refrain from printing such matter in his press. The accused was thereupon discharged.

JUDGES IN HIGH AND CHIEF COURTS.

B. I. ASSOCIATION'S OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The British Indian Association has expressed its opinion on the number of Indian Judges in the High Court and Chief Courts. The Association suggests amendment of the Government of India Act that one third of the Judges be recruited from pleaders and that fifty per cent of the judges should be Indian.

SEQUEL TO BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.

AN OBSTRUCTIONIST PUNISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 20.

The City Magistrate delivered judgment yesterday in the case of the two remaining accused out of the seven who had been charged with preventing the boys of the Gokhale Hindu Sudhar School from proceeding to Marden Fete on March 17, the day of the arrival of the Prince of Wales. One of the accused was acquitted, but the other Karim was fined Rs. 100 or in default 21 days' rigorous imprisonment. The accused elected to go to prison.

RELEASED PRISONER WELCOMED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, June 20.

Mr. Motiram Mahajan, a Congress worker, was released from Amraoti jail on the 17th instant, after undergoing one year's rigorous imprisonment. Crowded meetings were held at Amraoti and Daryapur to welcome him.

Mr. Bhagwansingh another Congress worker of Daryapur is prosecuted under section 108 C.P.C. His case starts to-day at Amraoti. Messrs. B. G. Khaparde Pambe and Sheode are defending him.

ARREST OF AN OUTLAW.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 20.

Oghad Ramji, an outlaw, for arresting whom the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad had offered a prize of Rs. 250, has been arrested at the outskirts of Nadiad by a police party. The outlaw had with him a rifle, a sword, a ring, a necklace and a bottle of wine etc.

TALUKDAR AND PANCHAYET CHARGED WITH BAD LIVELIHOOD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Nadiabali has disposed of a case in which a Talukdar, a Panchayet and three others were charged with bad livelihood. It was alleged that accused had been putting all sorts of pressure upon the rural police to resign their appointments and that they were making determined attempts to boycott chowkidars and duffadars who would not agree with their views. The Magistrate ordered the Talukdar, the Panchayet and another to execute bonds to keep the peace for two months and discharged the remaining two accused.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AT WORK.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, writes from 1 Darya Ganj, Delhi, under date June 18th:—

"Those gentlemen who are desirous of giving evidence before the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee should send in their written statements either in vernacular or in English, embodying their answers to the above questions, to the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee at least three clear days before the date fixed for the visit of the Enquiry Committee in that Province. To record their oral evidence they should reach the Provincial Headquarter or any other centre where the Enquiry Committee might be sitting, a day previous to the date fixed in order to ascertain the exact date and time on which their evidence will be taken by the Committee.

The programme of the tour will be sent shortly for publication:—

QUESTIONS.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME GENERALLY.

1. Do you agree that at present the Constructive Programme is to be worked to the extent necessary for strengthening and disciplining the Congress organisation so as to make them more efficient and non-violent for civil disobedience?

2. Do you agree that the completion of the Constructive Programme is a question of years and that we shall have to continue to work that programme even after we get Swaraj?

3. Do you accept the view that as there is nothing of non-cooperation in any of the items of the Constructive Programme, all parties in the country can unite in working it?

4. Do you agree that non-cooperators can work the Constructive Programme somewhat more effectively, particularly such items as national education boycott of liquor, Khaddar and the like by entering the Councils and thus prepare the country earlier for Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes?

SWADESHI.

1. (a) How many Charkhas are working in this Province?

(b) How many are worked under private enterprise, how many under the Congress and how many as cottage industry?

2. How does the Congress supervise private enterprise and cottage industry?

3. How much yarn is produced monthly and of what qualities?

4 Are there any organisations for selling yarn, if so are they private or Congress, if both give numbers of each?

5. Does the Province export or import yarn? How much and why?

6. How many Karghas or hand-looms are used in the Province?

7. How many weaving organisations are there in the Province? How are they controlled?

8. What is the monthly output of Khaddar and how is it sold? Is the Khaddar produced of pure hand-spun yarn or of mixed yarn?

9. Does the Province export Khaddar? Give approximate monthly yardage and the cost?

10. Is Khaddar popular in the Province? If not why? What is the percentage of Khaddar-wearing persons?

11. How does the price of Khaddar compare with that of rough mill cloth, Indian or foreign? If the price of Khaddar is high, what are the causes? Would you suggest some means of bringing down the prices?

12. How far has Khaddar progressed as compared with Indian mill-made cloth and foreign cloth?

13. Is the use of Khaddar increasing or decreasing; if latter, why and how can it be remedied?

14. Compare this year with the last year with regard to the use of Khaddar? If it compares unfavourably, why?

15. How is your propaganda against foreign cloth going on and with what results?

16. Have you got any suggestions to make with regard to popularising Khaddar?

17. Have you got anything to say with regard to Khaddar as an item of the Constructive Programme?

18. How many institutions are there for teaching spinning and weaving and how are they controlled?

N. B. Khaddar includes hand-spun, hand-woven cloth made of cotton, silk, wool or fabric produced in India.

CONGRESS MEMBERS.

1. What is the number of Congress members in the Provinces and what percentage of the population does this number represent?

2. How does the present year compare with the last, so far as this item is concerned? If unfavourably what are the causes? Suggest remedies.

3. Is the enrollment made after fully explaining the Congress Creed to the members or not?

VOLUNTEERS.

1. A What is the number of volunteers in the Province?

B —How many are in and how many out of jail?

C.—How many of them have tendered apology?

2. How does the volunteer movement in this year compare with that in the last: if unfavourably igve causes and suggest remedies?

3. Have you got any suggestions to make with regard to:—

(a) Enrolment.
(b) Volunteer pledge.
(c) Organisation.

FINANCES.

1. How much money has the Province collected for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and how much as the membership fees? Give figures for 1921 and 1922. If the present year collections are less, why?

2. Give the chief items of expenditure of the last year.

3. Have the accounts been kept according to the forms prescribed by the Working Committee and have they been audited?

4. What improvements and alterations would you suggest as regard the collecting, distributing and control of accounts?

EDUCATION.

1. How many national institutions are there in the Province and of what grades?

2. How do they stand financially and what are the sources of income?

3. What is the number of students and teachers in each grade?

4. How does national education this year compare with the last? If unfavourably, why? Suggest remedies.

5. Have you got any suggestions to make with regard to this item?

PANCHAYATS.

1. How many lawyers have suspended their practice?

2. What is the number of Panchayat Courts in the Province?

3. Are the Courts popular or not, if not why? Suggest remedies.

UNTOUCHABILITY AND ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN.

1. How far have untouchability and drink been eliminated from the social life of the Province? Is the rate of progress hopeful? What measures has the province adopted? What further means would you suggest?

UNITY.

1. How does your province stand with regard to inter-communal relations generally?

2. If there is any friction: what are the causes and remedies in your opinion?

NON-VIOLENCE.

1. How far has the spirit of non-violence progressed in the Province?

2. What is your opinion as regards the right of private defence in relation to this movement.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

1. Is your Province as a whole or in part ready to start Civil Disobedience, if so, whether individual or mass and defensive or aggressive?

2. If your province is ready for Civil Disobedience can you say whether it is for disobedience of every un-moral law or of some? If the latter, mention the particular laws.

3. What would be the effect on the general situation in the country if a province undertakes isolated action in regard to Civil Disobedience?

4. Do you think that the majority of the Provinces are ready to start Civil Disobedience simultaneously?

REPRESSION.

1. To what extent repression is practised in the Province?

2. Is terrorism also resorted to? If so to what extent?

3. How are the political prisoners treated in jail?

4. What particular and peculiar forms of repression, if any, have been adopted in your province?

What effect has repression produced on:
(a) Masses,
(b) Workers,
(c) Spirit of non-violence.

GENERAL SITUATION.

1. How has the movement of non-cooperation affected the general situation in the country?

2. How has the repression affected the movement of non-cooperation?

3. How have the Bardoli-Delhi resolutions affected the movement?

4. Is any change in the programme required? If so, in what direction?

5. Have you got any suggestions to make as regards making the movement more effective?

SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MR. PICKTHALL CONSENTS TO PRESIDE.

The Secretary of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, Karachi, wires under date June 21:—

"Mr. Mahomed Marmaduke Pickthall has consented to preside at the Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference to be held at Sukkur on the 7th, 8th, and 9th proximo.

Bi Aman, Maulana Abdul Majid, Badayuni, Maulana Ahmedali of Lahore, Maulvi Muazzamali, and Mr. Maliklalkhan of Lahore have so far consented to attend, and other leaders are expected to be present.

Arrangements for the Conference are satisfactorily proceeding."

INDIAN MAHAJARINS.

REPORTED AFGHAN INTOLLERANCE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 21.

A local Muslim organ understands that Afghan authorities are driving the Indian Mahajarins towards Persia and says that the news, if true will throw a gloom over many an Indian home and the Government of the Amir of Kabul will forfeit all esteem and prestige that it may have or pretends to have gained in India.

Official and Personal.

Tuesday 20th June.—Col. J. W. B. Merewether has arrived at Government house, Poona.

Her Excellency visited the Sassoon Hospital this morning.

His Excellency received a deputation in connection with the memorial to the late Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government house.

The following further donation to the Viceroy's Turkish refugees fund has been received:—Muslim community of Baluchistan (received through Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, K.C.I.E.), Rs. 5,000.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

(Continued from page 6.)

connexion. One, broad, generous and practical, was to recognize the legitimacy and advantage to humanity of the free growth of Turkey in a national and international sense, according to the principle of self-determination and, with an eye to her own interest, to favour the idea of a confederation of the kind described above and help to bring it into being. Such a policy combined with a really liberal treatment of the Indian and Egyptian questions would have won her the gratitude and friendship of the mighty combine and of the Mussulman world in general. Trusted and loved henceforth, she would have been called upon to take an active and profitable part in the economic development of a huge tract of practically virgin territory, while her imperial situation would have been eased at every point, this allowing her to devote all her energies to the solution of the formidable problems with which she is battling at home. The second policy, narrow, reactionary, immoral and at the same time insensate, since no human force can check beyond a time the operation of the natural laws which govern the destinies of the nations, was to oppose the mission alloted to Turkey in the scheme of the universe. Hence the Treaty of Sevres which strikes at the roots of Turkish vitality.

Blinded by pride, exasperated by religious prejudice and an unreasonable desire to take revenge on Turkey because of her participation in the great war against the Allies—a course dictated to her by the spirit of self-preservation, Constantinople and Eastern Anatolia having been promised by the Entente *before* the opening of hostilities, the former to Russia, the latter to The Armenians—the custodians of England's honour unhesitatingly adopted the second of these two policies with no other results so far—worse are in course of preparation—than to rouse deep resentment among the Musalmans of India, alienate for ever their loyalty and confidence and provide new food to the spirit of revolution in her great Asiatic possession.

An Insult to Nationalist Turkey.

Turkey will not yield. But neither will England. British tenacity degenerating into blind obstinacy refuses to admit the possibility of failure. England's methods might vary, she might periodically propose concessions of a sort; her aim remains the same all through. At the London Conference held last year, when, making an attempt to placate Indian public opinion, England invited Constantinople and Angora to send delegates in view of discussing the terms of a new arrangement, Mr. Lloyd George stepping down from Olympus and abandoning the tone of thundering Jove he had used so far in addressing the Turks, had recourse to cajolery and the arts of diplomacy so conciliate Bekir Samy Bey. The Treaty of Sevres would be revised to meet the legitimate claims of Turkey. Every possible concession would be made to Turkish sentiment to facilitate the restoration of peace in poor, distracted Anatolia. It would be an unpardonable crime to allow that cruel Turco-Greek war to continue. So spave the unctuous Wesleyan who governs England. But when it came to definite proposals, it appeared that his conception of the "legitimate" claims of Turkey and of the concessions to be made to Turkish sentiment in the revision of the Treaty of Sevres were those of the unregenerate Anglo-Saxon imperialist who professes to believe that the peoples of the East, have, in principle, no other international status than what the West may allow them and that it is an act of magnanimity on the part of the latter to "humour" them in any measure in this respect. Smyrna and the surrounding territory was indeed to be taken away from Greece but it was not to be restored to Turkey. The mock formula of Turkish sovereignty covering the substitution of European authority for Greek in this region was an insult to the understanding and patriotism of the Angora Government. For the rest everything was to remain as had been settled by the Treaty of Sevres saving that—and this was a worse indignity put upon the Turkish negotiators—Turkey was to be given the chairmanship of the financial and Strait's commissions provided by the infamous pact, as if the fact of presiding over these two bodies could bring any relief to her from the terrible humiliation attaching to their creation or reduce the evil action they were intended to exercise.

An Unworthy Comedy.

The London negotiations having broken down, Mr. Lloyd George encouraged Greece underhand to resume military operations against the Nationalist forces, the while he was publicly appealing to her and to Turkey to make up their differences and spare their respective peoples the horrors of a resumption of hostilities. He affected to consider the Turco-Greek war as a purely local conflict confined to the actual belligerents and taking his stand on this dishonest fiction, he proclaimed the "neutrality" of the *Entente*. As a matter of fact the Turco-Greek war is only one of the manifestations of the State of war *still* existing between the *Entente* and Turkey from the date of the denunciation by the former of the Armistice of the 30th of September. The Turco-Greek war began with the mandate conferred upon Greece to break the resistance of the Government of Angora. Thus Turkey's real adversary in the field is the *Entente*, Greece being only a subordinate auxiliary. The simplest and most effective as well as the logical and juridically correct way of stopping the fighting in Anatolia would be for the *Entente* to withdraw her mandate from Greece and order her back to her former positions—indeed out of the country. Does the *Entente* claim to be the arbiter of the world and was it not in this capacity that she installed Greece in Smyrna? As for the formal peace to be concluded in regard to the war in Anatolia, it must be negociated *directly* between the *Entente* and Turkey and without the participation of Greece who has no legal standing in the matter. The pretence at neutrality is an unworthy comedy on the part of the *Entente* read England—destined to relieve the latter of the responsibility attaching to the initiation and continuation of a criminal war. Heedless of the reprobation she is incurring and which is not least manifest in the attitude of her French Ally, heedless of the increasingly damaging effects of her undertaking on her imperial position, the present Government of England, which has evidently become a prey to what is a veritable monomania, remains perfectly impenitent at heart.

The second Greek offensive, carried out under the scarcely veiled patronage of England, having received a decisive check at the Sakkaria, a whole year was allowed to pass without any attempt at intervention on the part of the *Entente* in which the British partner continued to dominate and to overrule the French point of view which was becoming more and more favourable Turkey, an instance of this disposition of the Republic being the conclusion of the separate Franco-Turkish accord signed Angora. During this twelve months the Greek army of occupation carried on methodically its work of devastation and extermination. But roused from its torpor at last, the conscience of the world began to protest. French public opinion becam almost violent in its denunciations England in connexion with the abominable Anatolian tragedy fostered by her. Th world at large clamoured for the restoratio of peace. Confronted with this formidable array of sentiment against her, did England yield? Not she.

Another Sham.

The conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of which she took the initiative in deference to the universal outcry, was but another sham concession to Right and Justice in regard to Turkey. The new set of "propositions" offered to Turkey as a basis for peace, though implying the restoration of Smyrna and Kurdistan to her sovereignty, still left her mutilated of her European domain and bereft of all security as regards her capital. They only relaxed in appearance the grip of the Capitulations which deprived her of her economic independence. Any of the Powers of the Entente remained in a position to strangle the development of the country. In a word the Government of England showed itself accommodating only to the extent that would not imperil its essential plan: the extinction of Turkish power. As, on the other hand, the fiction was kept up that Greece was waging an independent war against Turkey, the latter's insistence on her Thracian claims was met by the argument that the former could not be asked to countenance it having already been invited to renounce the territory she occupied in Asiatic Turkey. A more clumsy and self-contradictory argument could not be imagined. If, juridically speaking, the Entente could force Greece to evacuate Smyrna why not also Thrace? But good or bad, the Entente offered an explanation of its omission to do full justice to Turkey's legitimate territorial claims. As regards the denial of her sovereign rights the assembled ministers did not condescend to give any.

What Turkey Wants.

Both Angora and Constantinople consented to an armstice with Greece, whereby they committed the mistake of adopting the fiction of Greece's direct belligerency. But they refused to accept the condition that their adhesion to the other propositions of the conference must be the counterpart of the evacuation of Anatolia by the Greeks. What Turkey demands and has the right to demand is not a revision, however favourable it may be, of the Treaty of Sevres, but the cancellation pure and simple of that pact, all of whose clauses are founded on the negation of her fundamental rights as a State. The territorial integrity and internal as well as external sovereignty of nations are categories that do not lend themselves to chaffering of any kind. These categories represent systems of rights no part of which may be abandoned without imperiling the existence of the whole., The intangibility of these rightst in their entirety is the source of the respect entertained by the States for one another, the measure of the conventional equality existing between them and the legal guarantee of the weak in their relations with the strong. This nation is the foundation on which rests the whole edifice of international law. If Turkey were to yield in any measure whatsoever she would deprive herself of all jurdicial security in the future. If she admitted that Thrace may be severed from her body to-day she would provide imperialism with a pretext for making a new attack on her integrity to-morrow without enjoying any other protection than that of her strength. Might it not be insufficient to defend her? All appearances to the contrary, international law is the principal bulwark of the rights of the nations. No, Turkey has no choice but to remain absolutely intransigeant.

The answer of the Government of Angora as well as of Constantinople to the proposals of the Conference shows that they intend to deal with them in this spirit. England, on the other hand, has given it to be understood that she will not negotiate on any other basis than the acceptance in their entirety of these proposals which she declares to be final since they amply satisfy justice—yes, the special justice of the West towards the East. This is in opposition to France and Italy who would have a meeting take place between Turkish and Entente delegates hoping that some common ground of understanding may yet be found. But this is in any case an impossibility, the difference between Turkey and England being one of principle and not of detail.

Thus the prospect of peace in the Near East is as remote as ever. It is not on the actual fighting between Turks and Greeks that the enemies of Turkey rely for her destruction but simply on the continuance of the state of war which allows Greece time to carry to an artistic finish the work she has so well begun of reducing Anatolia's most prosperous province to the condition of a howling wilderness, and condemns the population in the other parts of Turkey to the decimating effects of privation and disease, while it constitutes an enormous and wasteful drain on the resources of the country.

To sum up:, the present Government of England it appears has sworn to destroy the foundations of Turkish power, the effects of whose development in the future it dreads above all things. If this cannot be done by pinning Turkey down to such peace conditions as will deliver her in bondage to the Powers, then must it be accomplished straightaway by preventing the conclusion of peace and letting her stew in her own juice ,as it were, until nothing remains of her but dry bones.

But this is a miscalculation. Turkey can escape both these alternatitves by definitively turning her back on the West and entering into an intimate union with Russia on the same basis as that which existed between Austria and Hungary, the first manifestation of this fusion of Turkish and Russian interests to be a combined military action with the object of clearing Turkish soil of the invaders, Turkey to operate from the south through Anatolia, Russia from the north through Roumania and Bulgaria in a converging movement of which Constantinople will be the goal. That Turkey will have recourse to this combination if England remains obdurate for any length of time there is no doubt. That the Soviet Government desires nothing better may be conclusively gathered from the fact that no understanding is possible between it and the West and that it can only hope to survive by launching a supreme offensive against capitalist Europe. Turkey whose social organisation rests on the unshakeable foundations of Islam and represents a compact race numbering 80,000,000 could easily accommodate herself to the conditions arising from her union with Russia. But what would be the effects of such a consummation on the European situation? Let Europe beware: her very existence is in the balance.

EDITOR OF "HINDOO" OF HYDERABAD.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Hyderabad (Sind) 20th.—The editor of the "Hindoo," a local vernacular daily organ of Non-co-operation has been arrested on a charge of defamation. Three previous editors of the paper are undergoing imprisonment for sedition. Three Sindhi Non-co-operators including Prof. Kripalani of the Hindu University have been released from Benares jail after expiry of his period of sentence. Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality have resolved to introduce free and compulsory education in the city. Out of 15 persons challened under section 107 before the Deputy Collector, Hala Sub-Division 7 were acquitted while the remaining eighty have been sentenced to 12 months' simple imprisonment for refusing to furnish security for good conduct. Forty-three persons from Nawabshah district have been challened by the police under section 110 Cr. P. C. The District Magistrate has ordered withdrawl of proceedings against 14 out of the 43. Some of the 14 were either witnesses belonged to the aggrieved party in the well-known Sinjhoro Police Torture Case. An upper Sind Non-co-operator who was sentenced for refusing to furnish security having got himself released later after furnishing the necessary security has now applied to the District Magistrate that his security might be cancelled and be sent to jail again as he had got out only to attend to domestic work.

"HINDOO" OFFICE SEARCHED

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST DR. CHOITHRAM.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 12.

Mr. Tahilram, Deputy Superintendent of Police of Hyderabad, accompanied by the Town Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors, searched yesterday the office of the "Hindoo", a popular national vernacular daily of Hyderabad, to find out the article for which the President of the Garhi Yasen Municipality has filed a defamation case against Dr. Choithram.

Dr. Choithram was the 4th editor of the paper, who was arrested in the third week of March last, under Sec. 124-A., and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. He was also the President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, and a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. It is rumoured that Dr. Choithram will be brought from the Dholia Jail, where he is lodged at present, to Garhi Yasen to answer the above charge of defamation. The police were not able to find out the paper which they had gone to search and returned soon.

NATIONAL WORKERS SENTENCED.

Judgment was delivered, to-day, by Khan Saheb Mohamed Bux, Deputy Collector of Hala Sub-Division, against 8 Mohamedan national workers of Hala, charged under Section 107. Each one of the eight workers was asked to furnish a security of Rs. 500 or to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of 12 months. They preferred the latter, and cheerfully went to jail. Some of their co-workers garlanded them after the judgment was delivered.

Rumours are afloat that distriess warrants have been issued against Dr. Choithram and Mr. Kessumal of Hyderabad. Both of them, in addition to the terms of imprisonment, were fined Rs. 500 each.

DERAILMENT OF A BOGIE WAGON.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bandikui (B. B. and C. I. Railway) wires:

Due to derailment of a bogie wagon of up goods at mile 3/7 between Idgah Agra and Bichpuri at 17/30 hours yesterday mail from Agra Fort and passenger trains to and from Agra Fort to Cawnpore and Kathgodam and between Bandikui and Agra Fort were delayed. Block was cleared at 2-30 to-day and normal running has been resumed.

LATEST CABLES.

PRINCE'S RETURN HOME.

WARM WELCOME ASSURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.

The Prince of Wales' return home fills the public mind and the Prince is assured of the most Royal welcome to-day in Plymouth and London, and on the journey to London, where great crowds including many school children will gather at stations to cheer the passing train. There is every prospect of enormous crowds to greet the Prince on his arrival in London where the weather is most favourable. The streets are beflagged and shops and houses are decorated. A succession of triumphal arches have been erected in the borough of Paddington, each emblazoned with appropriate words of welcome. The window seats have fetched high prices.

It is stated that the Prince is in good health though he is fatigued. It is universally recognised that he deserves and must have long rest after his exertion as the Empire's greatest ambassador which evokes warmest tributes from the Press. The papers record and prophesy happiest effects of his visit to India, Japan and elsewhere and declare that when the full story of his visit to the East is published, the King's subjects throughout the Empire will increase their admiration for the Prince's ability, his tact and his unerring sense of duty.

MARCONI INVENTION.

WIRELESS SEARCHLIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.

New York.—Sig. Marconi has announced the invention of wireless searchlight, whereby wireless waves are reflected like light waves.

It is considered the invention will be of great aid to navigation enabling the flashing of guiding beams for nearly hundred miles.

MOSCOW TRIALS.

FOREIGN DEFENDERS OF PRISONERS WITHDRAW

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.

Berlin.—It is reported from Moscow that the foreign defenders of social revolutionaries under trial are proceeding home alleging the Soviet has not kept the agreement. They were never allowed to see their clients or Russian defenders alone and a bill for fifteen milliard roubles equivalent to £600 for board and lodging was presented to them at the end of the first week's stay.

NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

M. POINCARE'S REPLY TO BALFOUR'S MEMORANDUM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.

M. Poincare's reply to Lord Balfour's memorandum on the Near Eastern question has reached the Foreign Office. It leaves the matter where it stood before this exchange of views.

RETRENCHMENT IN EAST AFRICA.

LANDS INSTEAD OF MONEY FOR PENSIONS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.

Nairobi.—The local "Geddes" Committee has recommended to Government that instead of the heavy cost of pensions for civil servants now being retrenched under the "axe", grants of land be given on the basis of two pounds value of land to one pound pension. The reasons given are that it saves the heavy expenditure of monies at a time when economy is necessary and keeps the officials in the country where knowledge and experience are useful.

"AKALI" LIBEL CASE.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 21.

In the suits for alleged libel filed against the "Akali" newspaper by Messrs. King and Bowring claiming Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively as damages Sardar Buthasingh pleaded, and Sheikhupura, a member of Gurdwar Prabandhak committee, was examined to-day before the senior subjudge Lahore, on behalf of the defendants. Regarding Mr. King's case the witness said the impression among a considerable section of the Akalis was that the authorities could have prevented the massacre at Nankana Sahib if they had timely acted on the police reports sent to them. Regarding Mr. Bowring's case the witness said that he and the members of the Gurudwar Prabandhak committee were not at all satisfied with Mr. Bowring's investigation into the tragedy. The case was adjourned to 26th July.

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The Peps breatheable medicines however, deal directly, not only with immediate trouble in the throat and bronchial tubes, but they penetrate to the innermost recesses, where disease germs are likeliest to be.

Peps not only act as a powerful germicide but they speedily soothe and heal any soreness, irritation, or inflammation; they make breathing easy. There is no more valuable safeguard against throat troubles, chest weakness, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy and pneumonia. Free from opiates and all harmful drugs, Peps are perfectly safe for children.

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BATLIWALA'S (Cure All) Balm—for Headache all kinds of pains Rheumatic pains, Neuralgia Sciatica, chest pain etc. As. 14

BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholera) Mixture—for cholera, diarrhoea vomiting etc. Re 1-4

BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets—one grain and two grains 100 in a bottle Re. 1-12 and 2-4.

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FROM
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LORD INCHCAPE.

IS HE INDIA'S FRIEND?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So Lord Inchcape is appointed Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee. He is so busy, that he cannot come out before October next! People enquire, whether he is a Friend of India; and whether his appointment is happy and hopeful? Here are some facts; and let your readers form their own opinion:—

(1) Lord Inchcape is the President of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

(2) He is practically the principal builder of the B.I.'s vast business.

(3) The B. I. Co. has enjoyed for years the monopoly of Indian mails and Indian shipping on the Indian coast!

(4) The B. I.'s Indian earnings have yielded the highest percentage of profit!

(5) And yet the B. I. has steadily and systematically put down all Swadeshi shipping companies by her very rivalry! We know, how

(a) The Coromondal S. N. Co.
(b) The Madura S. N. Co.
(c) The Burmah S. N. Co.
(d) Essaji Tajbhoy S. N. Co.
(e) The Shah Line Ltd.
(f) The Bombay and Hejaz S. N. Co.
(g) The Kathiawar S. N. Co. and many others could not withstand the formidable rivalry of the B. I. Co.!

(6) Even Aga Shirazi's Mogul Line suffered through B. I.'s rivalry! And ultimately the Aga had to hand over the Co. to Turner Morrison & Co!

(7) The same sad experience was in store for the Arab Line Ltd., and they had also to pass their Agency on to Turners Ltd!

(8) The Shushtareys did not escape B. I.'s keen competition. and they could stand so far, as they are also shippers, but not without a heavy loss!

(9) At present, the only competitor of the Scindia S. N. Co. is the B. I. S. N. Co! And had it not been for this, as also for its inefficient management and leakage the Scindia Co. should have shown positive profit!

It is thus clear how the B. I. S. N. Co. has stood in the way of Swadeshi S. N. Cos and how most of the latter have perished under the weight of the B. I.! Lord Inchcape has been the guiding genius of the Co. for the last many years. His Lordship has been a *pucca* Anglo-Indian in India; a keen business man in London; and a staunch Imperialist abroad! It is this peer, that is to preside over the Retrenchment Committee. How far he will benefit Indian remains to be seen. Meanwhile, let your readers draw their own conclusions.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SURAT NEWS.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 19.

The Gandhi Day was celebrated here yesterday under the presidency of Prof. Shivram Iyer of the Surat Rashtriya Mahavidyalaya. Mr. Edrus, in the course of an eloquent address, said that the Gandhi Day was a day of prayer and purification. It was a sacred day and should be spent in trying to live the noble ideals for which Mahatmaji stands. Sacrifice was absolutely essential for the success of their movement. The people of India for whom Mahatma Gandhi lives and suffers, can remain true to him only by carrying out the message he delivered to them and that was to wear Khadi and to prepare Khadi. Dr. Ghia and Dr. Dikshit impressed upon the people that national education should, in no case, be allowed to suffer in Surat.

The corn merchants of Surat have once more promised help for the Surat national schools. Summonses have been served on the Surat councillors of the suspended Municipality. Those of them that have received the summonses have filed their statements. The case is coming up for hearing on the 20th July. The non-cooperators, of course, will not offer defence.

There is a strong and persistent rumour in the city that notices for security will be soon served on some of the prominent non-cooperating leaders.

QUETTA NEWS.

A BARRACK ROOM TRAGEDY.

(Associated Press.)

QUETTA, June 20.

A tragedy was enacted in the Devons Barracks the other day. Private Chapman walking into his barrack saw a revolver on a bed which he picked up and not knowing it was loaded jokingly pointed at Private Wodehouse, his friend and at the pulling of the trigger it went off and the bullet struck Wodehouse in the face, from the results of which he died yesterday. Chapman was confined to the guard room but the accident has worked so much on his mind that he has had to be removed to and watched in hospital.

On the 16th instant a flying officer Weakly and a passenger were plying over the cantonment. The machine owing to some fault crashed down on the aerodrome. Fortunately neither of the two was seriously injured.

The picture palace in Quetta Cantonment was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th. The owner estimates his loss at Rs. 3,00,000.

ALLEGED OPPRESSION OF SIKHS BY PATIALA STATE.

RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 20.

A press communique issued by the Home Department of Patiala Government states that the rumour of oppression by the Patiala Government of Sikhs was absolutely false, baseless and mischievous and had evidently been disseminated by parties working against Patiala State on account of personal grudge.

WESTERN INDUSTRIALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. N. G. Kanitkar's letter headed "The other side exposed" though dealing with the Mulshi Satyagraha controversy, touches one important phase of our National Life, viz., the rapid introduction of the industrialism of the west into this country This is one of the points dealt with by Mahatma Gandhi in his *"Hind Swaraj"* wherein he has delivered a message to the Indian Nation which reads S. O. S.! This is also a subject dealt with by India's Poet Laureate, Rabindranath Tagore, in his immortal work "Nationalism", O! How I wish our present day advocates of industrial advancement do read and realise the inward significance of what Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore have written on the subject before they venture to call the Mahatma a lunatic and the poet a dreaming visionary!

These repositories of the world's wisdom, these advocates of modern industrialism, forget for the while that with all their moral, intallectual and physical eminence, it is not they that have carried the Indian nation with them, but Mahatma Gandhi. In places like Bombay. and other 'advanced cities, we know certain industrial magnates have succeeded in enticing away thousands of innocent, healthy villagers with the lure of gold and the magic wand of industrialism and made them their helpless dependents, slaves of the high-power motors and engines set up by them in so many dens. But to realise how much these thousands of wage-slaves love their master-magnates, it is but enough to witness with one's own eyes a single labour strike, say in Bombay. Look at this picture and at this below. Picture before your mind a Gandhi, who owns no property and keeps no bank account, who, wherever he goes, is surrounded by millions of men, women and children, ready to do his bidding whatever it may be, who, without raising a little finger of his in threat against anybody, has subdued a whole taluka to follow him unto, death!

Industrial advancement! industrial prosperity! What is the real significance of human advancement and prosperity, Is a nation higher in proportion to the number of machines and motors and engines set up in its country? Is a nation prosperous in proportion to the quantity of gold hoarded by its millionaire magnates? Why was the 'advancement' of the Central Powers recently discounted and repudiated by the whole world, even though they were able to fill up every inch of space they could get with machines of modern invention? why is the prosperity of present day Europe so despairingly talked about though all the millionaire magnates of Europe, if they join together to-day are able to buy the whole of America? Is not then, this Industrial prosperity and industrial advancement a war-cry of the vested interests of every Nation, with which they prey upon the poor, down-trodden innocents?

A Nation is advanced and prosperous in proportion to the simplicity of its life and contentment, in proportion to its plain living and high thinking, in proportion to its virtues and spirituality, in short in proportion to its godliness. It is monstrous to talk of a nation's advancement and prosperity in terms of the number of centres of all known vices of the world a few vested interests of that nation might have established.

I cannot close this letter of mine without quoting an excellent passage from the sermon of the Rev. J. H. Holmes, in which he has made a characteristic sketch of Western industrialism. Says the Rev. Holmes: "We have created a vast machine which proves to be a Frankenstein which is devouring us. This monster har bound us to the wheel of labour, deceived us with the lure of wealth, degraded us to the base uses of materialism, levelled to the ground our standards of moral and spiritual idealism. Even in a physical sense, it is a failure, if in the end it brings only such calamity as the Great War. It is this system of economic ruin which Gandhi sees coming into Asia, after having conquered and ravaged our Western world. He sees it victorious in Japan, he sees it invading China, he sees it planted at the heart of India—*and he declares war against it!* He fights the opium trade, he battles against the liquor traffic, he substitutes the domestic spindle for the factory loom, he denounces the railroad, the automobile and the machine in general. What Gandhi is attempting to do is to save India from the ought of Western materialism by restoring her own native civilization and culture before it is too late. He is trying to preserve his hand from the curse of Commercialism, the horror of Machine Exploitation and Production, the slavery of Wage Labour, the whole Black System of Capitalistic Life And he would do this not for its own sake, but for the sake of India's soul. He would save the spirit of his people—their simplicity, their art, their religion, their mystic comradeship with one another and with God"

Any more addition by me will spoil the beauty of the above passage.—Yours etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, June 13.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

COMMITTEE EXAMINING DATA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The Committee appointed to examine the data collected by the Government of India regarding the proposed enactment of a law relating to workmen's compensation held its first meeting to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Innes.

BOMBAY TRADE FOR MAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Director of Commercial Intelligence gives the following Trade figures for the month of May:—

i. Total imports of private merchandise and private treasure during the month, Rs. 2,374 lakhs.

ii. Total exports of private merchandise and private treasure during the month, Rs. 2,736 lakhs.

iii. Net balance of Trade during the month including enfaced rupee paper, Rs. 348 lakhs in favour of India.

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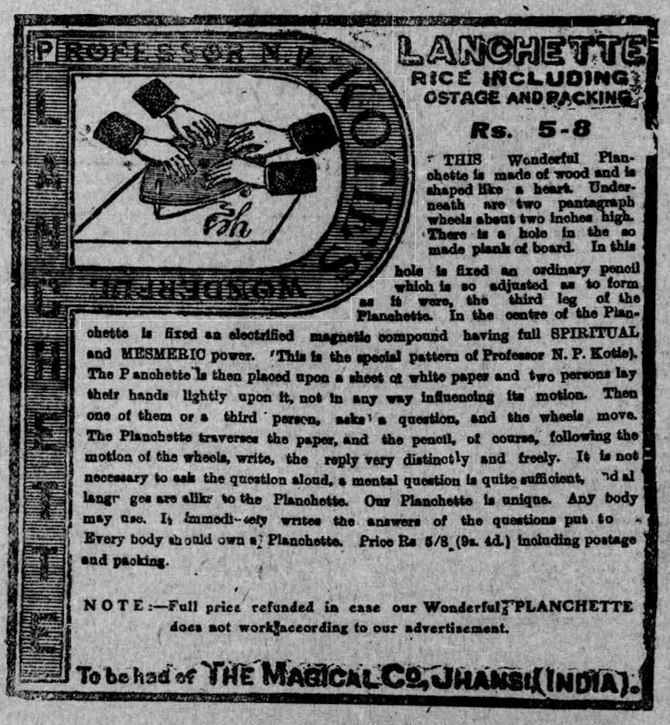
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